JANUARY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,524—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Price from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve... } Rs. 6 to
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... } Rs. 9-8 per
"Napier Johnstone"—square Bottle ... } doz. bottles
"Glentromie" ...
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Bottlers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
‡ PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th Jan.
ASSAM	3035	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL RUTLAND	4,335	560	W. D. Worcester	8th "
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weigbell	15th "
BL BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	22nd "
† ASSAM	3014	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weigbell	15th "
BL SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd "
ML ORIENTAL	5593	1250	E. Stewart	29th "
* ASSAM	3035	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th "
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weigbell	12th "
BL KAISER-I-HIND	6029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	on 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500		30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st Jan.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	6029	700	R. T. Briscoe	11th Feb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	2-th "
NIZAM	2736	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. H. Mullen	26th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Shipbooks.
Special Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Feb. '89	1st Mar. 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th Feb. '89	20th Mar. "
MANILLA	5,000 800	10th Mar. '89	10th Apr. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMUDA	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Samoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Exner	3,500	500	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cosovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Joddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Samoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.
THE S. S. "APOLLO," 3,200 tons, Commander J. Atkin, will leave Bombay for Hull on or about the 25th January. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers and passages are granted on moderate terms.
Saloon and Cabins amidships. Fitted with Electric Light. Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to passage-money, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes St., Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3393	480	25th Feb. 1889.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3417	480	20th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ASIA	Wm. Russell	3511	480	27th Jan. 1889.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3389	420	3rd April.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3514	480	17th "
BRITANNIA	F. Blight	3369	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th "
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3393	480	29th "
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3417	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL	T. Collin	4,000	500	5th Feb. '89.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. "

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

RIDLEY HALL	S. Hughes	3,633	400	9th Mar. 1889.
KIRBY HALL	J. Mills	3,760	360	9th April "
ASPEN HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th "
RIDLEY HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	1st June "

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY of LONDON, 3,219 tons, Captain J. BLACK, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 8th February. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two North Cabins (on Deck), Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th January, 1889.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the Size of Illustrated London News, containing all the interesting of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, free of postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st January, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 27th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHANDA," 1,796 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.
FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th January.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th January, 1889. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD!
1888-9.
PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.
PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.
REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.
RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS arranged for promptly.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.
PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.
SPORTS, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,
Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.
PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, American, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.
A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian Stuffs.
PRICES MODERATE.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.
Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

TASTELESS
CASTOR OIL
LOZENGES.
12 Annas Per Bottle.
CO OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be returned back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TETLOWS GOSSOMER POWDER
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
GOSSOMER POWDER differs from Ordinary Face Powders, Liquid Washes, Pastes, &c., *in these essential points*:—
It is guaranteed to be perfectly pure and entirely harmless; it really nourishes, benefits, and softens the skin; it is neither sticky, coarse, nor pore-obstructing; it imparts at once a lovely and brilliant complexion; it is delightfully perfumed with rare and costly extracts from Turkish, French and Italian Flowers.
Sold in boxes 12 As. each.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALVERT'S CRESOL
IS now used by the Bombay Municipality; it will be found a most effective preparation, and is Cheaper, although much stronger, than any other Soluble Disinfectant.
Sold in bottles, As. 6, 12, and Re. 1-2.
In gallon tins, Rs. 4.
Per 5-gallon drums, Rs. 18-8.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ABKARI HYDROMETERS.
SPECIALLY made to meet the requirements of the Abkari Act. Each instrument has been carefully tested, and is provided with a Government Certificate.

	Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S ABKARI SET, comprising Glass Hydrometer, graduated 60° to 90°, Ivory Scale Thermometer, Hydrometer Jar, and Book of Tables, packed in polished Pinewood Case, with metal loops and sling straps	23	8
Ditto ditto comprising Glass Hydrometer, graduated 60° to 90°, Ivory Scale Thermometer, in polished Mahogany Case, including Hydrometer Jar and Book of Tables	18	8
Ditto ditto Glass Hydrometer, graduated 60° to 90° Ivory Scale Thermometer, in polished Pinewood Case	16	8
SYKES, heavily gilt, best Excise pattern Ivory Thermometer in Mahogany Case complete, with Trial Glass and book of Tables. These have been thoroughly tested by authorities at Kew, and a Certificate accompanies each one. Price	52	8

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
NAUTICAL BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
The Shipping World Year Book 1889, a Desk Manual on Trade, Commerce and Navigation.	1	14
Ainsley's Extra Master Guide Book	11	4
Ainsley's Guide to Local Marine Board Examination	5	12
Merrifield's Nautical Astronomy	5	12
Stevens on Stowage	15	12
Scott's Weather Charts and Storm Warnings	4	8
Raper's Navigation	12	0
Bergur's Navigation	12	0
Nare's Navigation	12	0
Lighthouses of the World and Fog Signals	4	8
Davis' Azimuth Tables, 30 N. to 30 S.	7	14
Birdwood's ditto 30 to 60	3	8
International Code of Signals	9	0
Ainsley's Examiner in Seamanship	1	8
Flags, National and Mercantile	5	12
Wharton's Hydrographical Surveying	11	4
Martin's Navigation and Nautical Astronomy	13	8
Lecky's Wrinkles in Practical Navigation	11	4
Taylor's Sailing Directions, India	28	8
Bay of Bengal Pilot	4	8
Kemp's Manual of Yacht and Boat Sailing	18	12
Urquhart Dues and Charges on Shipping, new Edition, 1888	18	12
Nare's Seamanship	15	12
Lee's Manual for Shipmasters	4	8
Sailors' Language, by Clark Russell	2	10
Hick's Yachts, Boats, and Canoes, 1887	7	14
Kemp's Practical Boat Building for Amateurs	1	14
Heckford's Sailing Directions, Bay of Bengal	4	8
Sailing Directions for South Africa	1	8
Behind the Tides; by C. B. Radcliffe	3	8
Burgess Knots, Ties and Splices	1	4
Shipping World Annual, 1887-88, each	1	4
Reid's Engineer's Hand Book	9	0
Engineer's Watch, Station, Quarter, and Fire Bells	1	1
Coastal Navigation and Use of Charts	1	8
Clarke's Longitude by Lunar Distances	5	12
Bedford's Sailor's Hand-Book	7	14
Lecky's Danger Angle	3	8
Merrifield's Navigation	3	12
Log Book, Commanders'	5	0
Log Book, Engineers'	5	0
Goodfellow's Merobants' and Shipmasters' Calculator	5	12
Robinson's Marine Surveying	5	12
Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry	1	14
Burnaby's Marine Propellers	4	8
Hoogaard on Submarine Boats	3	12
Reid's Seamanship	1	8
Tide Tables, Bombay, 1889	0	8
Tide Tables, Indian Ports Western, 1889	2	0
Tide Tables, Indian Ports Eastern, 1889	2	0
English and American, Yacht, 1888, illustrated	31	8
Seaton's Manual of Marine Engineering	13	8
Sennett on the Marine Steam Engine	15	12
Reid's Modern Ships of War, 1888	7	14

THACKER AND CO., LD.
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co
MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES
1873.
Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honorably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Liberal Discount to Traders and Messes.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, Forbes Street.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.
MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).
Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0 ,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0 ,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9	6 ,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.
HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGATPURI HOTEL, Igatpuri.
These HOTELS are specially situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NEMABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igatpuri.

COCA WINE.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Is a valuable Tonic.
It stimulates the nervous system.
It elevates the mental faculties.
Is strongly recommended in case of exhaustion.
Is a stimulant in cases of sunstroke and diarrhœa.
It appeases hunger and thirst.
It sustains the physical powers of the body.

ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.
Re. 1-4 per bottle.
Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.
It relieves headache and sickness.
It allays feribile symptoms.
Is a relief in all simple stomach derangements.
It has a most beneficial effect in cases of gout and rheumatism.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-8 & Rs. 4 per bottle.
It is a combination of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potassium.
It is of the greatest possible value in all cases requiring treatment for secondary symptoms and in scrofula or other diseases of the skin.
It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.
Re. 1-4 per jar.
It is an elegant and most efficient preparation.
It combines all the essentials of a good dentifrice.
Is a perfect cleanser and preserver of the teeth.
Is a preventative of toothache.
It imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth.

SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES (IMPROVED).
As. 14, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Is a palatable and easily assimilated preparation.
Is a valuable tonic.
It restores the nerve and brain power.
It increases the appetite.
Is an invigorator of the digestive organs.
Is suited to delicate persons and children.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAVANNA CHEROOTS.
Very choice, finest importation.
Per box of 25, Rs. 3-12.
Box of 100, Rs. 14-0.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
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WARM CLOTHING FOR THE COLD WEATHER.
BEST MERINO Undervests and Drawers.
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LAMB'S WOOL HALF HOSE.
BROWN, GREY AND BLUE WHITNEY for Ladies and Gentlemen's ULSTERS made to Order.
OUR SECOND SPECIALITE,
For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light, called Clothiratta.
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Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.
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Trams pass the door to all parts of the city

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.
Is the only preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Emptiness, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on reliable authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of Illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, it does or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
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Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

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The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
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The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

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GUARANTEED UNDYED NATURAL WOOL.
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10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.

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THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... Rs. 450
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THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal [illegible] some Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ...
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves [illegible]
[illegible], overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ...
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ,, 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonised case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made ... ,, 1,550
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APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR
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They will henceforth be able to tender for the above

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL,
By kind permission of
H. E. LORD REAY, THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1889,
at 4-30 p.m.,

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, AERONAUT of London, will make one of his graceful Balloon Ascents in his splendid new Balloon "THE EMPRESS OF INDIA," and after attaining an altitude of 2,000 feet, will leap from the Balloon and DROP FROM THE CLOUDS 100 feet, at the speed of a thunderbolt; after which he will open his Parachute or Umbrella, and land on the ground safely in sight of the spectators.

This is acknowledged to be the most Thrilling and Marvellous Scientific Exhibition of the present age.

Gates open at 3 p.m.

Prices of Admission.—Rs. 1.

Or including Reserved Enclosure Seats Rs. 2 & Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had from all seats reserved at, Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.; and, Mr. J. B. KARANI, Fort,

Or admission by the Gate at the gates.

BAND OF THE GLOUCESTER REGIMENT.

SPENCER'S BALLOON & PARACHUTE COMPANY,
Great Western Hotel, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1889, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 25th Jan., 1889.

LAST OPPORTUNITY.

GOLD HUNTING and Open Case Crystal Glass, large and small size, Watches of James McCabe's own distinguished Manufacture.

This is the last opportunity for those who have a taste for McCabe's Watches to profit by, since there are a very few in hand to sell, and the rate very moderate.

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ESTABLISHED 1847.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and after the 1st February 1889, until further notice the Down Mixed Train which leaves Nagpur at 8 p. m. and the Up Mixed Train which leaves Raipur at 4-10 p. m. will be discontinued between Kamptee and Raipur.

There will run a Local Mixed Trains between Nagpur and Kamptee to the following time :—

DOWN.	P. M.	UP.	A. M.
NAGPUR ..... Dep.	8 0	KAMPTEE ..... Dep.	5 49
KAMPTEE ..... Arr.	8 31	NAGPUR ..... Arr.	6 20

By order,
J. W. HARTLEY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Nagpur, 21st Jan. 18-9.

AGRA MUNICIPAL WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by the Municipal Commissioners of Agra for the construction of the WATER WORKS described in Notification No. 103C at page 6 of Part III. of the *N.-W. P. Government Gazette* of the 19th January, 1889.

The contract to be entered into, will include the construction of the masonry works and fencing of the pumping station; the carriage and erection of the Engines, which will be supplied by the Commissioners. The supply and laying of the pipes, and fittings of a complete system of Water Works for the city of Agra.

The contract further includes the maintenance of the works for a period of six months after they are opened.

2. The drawings and estimates will be open to inspection, and information may be obtained at the office of the Municipality at Agra between the 25th and 31st January, 1889.

3. Tenders should be addressed in a sealed cover, endorsed "Tender for the Agra Water Works" to the Chairman of the Municipality, and no tenders will be received after the 28th February, 1889.

4. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. B. FINLAY,
Chairman.

Agra, 21st January, 1889.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been GRANTED to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

JAMES McGREGOR, late Permanent Way Inspector, in the employ of the S. B. and C. I. Railway.

PARVATEE, woman, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant.

WILLIAM LAMB, of Cooper, late Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Retired List, Indian Veterinary Department.

ARTHUR JOHN DOIG, late a Colonel belonging to the Bombay Staff Corps.

KESHOWRAO, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant.

HENRY PRICK TODD, late Manager Dead Letter Office, Bombay.

MARY VAZ, late of Bombay Eurasian.

All persons having Claims against being indebted to or holding property belonging to the above-named Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within One Month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received, after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Administrator-General & Official Trustee.
25th January, 1889. Acting Administrator-General.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

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MOFUSSIL PAPERS.

		Lahore. Rs.	Up-country. Rs.
The Civil and Military Gazette,	on Day of Issue	48	48
Do. do.	on Second Day of Issue	24	36

		Calcutta. Rs.	Up-country. Rs.
The Englishman,	on Day of Issue	45	45
Do.	on Second Day of Issue	24	36

		Madras. Rs.	Up-country. Rs.
The Madras Mail,	on Day of Issue	44	48
Do.	on Second Day of Issue	24	36

		Allahabad. Rs.	Up-country. Rs.
The Pioneer,	on Day of Issue	48	48
Do.	on Second Day of Issue	24	36

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Says the *Advocate of India*:—It should find access to every home; we wish it every success.

Almost every Indian journal has favourably noticed it.

On account of increasing patronage it has been decided not to amalgamate the journal, with the 'Student's Magazine" as formerly advertised. The "LITERARY ALBUM," will be published as henceforth. Its policy of selections will be changed for better and the editing, will be done from the 1st of January next, by a well read gentlemen.

A well executed PORTRAIT of known celebrities will be PRESENTED, as far as possible, with every number.

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REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

NOTICES.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m.

(1) To Receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1888.
(2) To Declare a Dividend.
(3) To Elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To Transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th January, 1889.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 30th January 1889, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To Receive the Report of the out-going Committee.

II.—To Pass a Resolution increasing the number of the Committee from 7 to 9.

III.—To Confirm the Nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with section 12 of Rule VII.

IV.—To Confirm the addition to the tonnage scale of the articles "Coffee" in bags and "Copra" in robins in accordance with the ascertained measurements.

V.—To Confirm the Rules for the Election of Two Members to represent the Chamber on the Municipal Corporation under Act III. of 1888.

VI.—To Amend the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the Chamber on 22nd July, 1881, respecting shut out cargo.

VII.—To Elect New Members; and to Transact any other Business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 21st January, 1889.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., Limited.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of January, 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st—To Receive and Adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

2nd—To Declare a Dividend.

3rd—To Appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To Appoint Auditors for the year 1888-1889, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 26th January, 1889, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 9th January, 1889.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BURMA, GULF OF MARTABAN,
RANGOON RIVER.
PILOT VESSEL, NIGHT SIGNALS.

ON and after the 1st April, 1889, the present System of showing TWO LIGHTS HOISTED VERTICALLY from the starboard foretopsail yardarm, will be discontinued, and the lights as defined by the Admiralty under the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, will be adopted instead.

1. When the pilot vessel is at anchor on the station on pilotage duty, she will show a bright white light from the starboard foreyard arm, and so constructed as to shew a clear, uniform and unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of *at le st* one mile, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

2. When the pilot vessel is under-weigh and engaged on her station on pilotage duty, she will carry a white light at the main top gallant mast head, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

3. When the Pilot Vessel is not engaged on her station on Pilotage duty, she will carry lights similar to those of other ships.

By order of the Port Commissioners,

E. DARLINGTON,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, the 5th December, 1888.

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HANDSOME GOLD RINGS,

SET with a SINGLE DIAMOND, (Manufactured in England) in the Highest Style of Art. These Stones for LUSTRE and BEAUTY, EQUAL THE FINEST GEMS, and it is only by known Tests that they can be detected as not being real Equal in appearance to a £25 Ring.

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The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu Hindi, Bengali and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

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of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

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	Per doz. quarts.	Per ½ doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	
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Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

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From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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Leibfraumilch	" —	" 31 0
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Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine " "	" 22 0	—
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B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	" —
P. Dessendier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" —
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 2 0	" —
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	" —
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Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	" —

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FROM FORTIN PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	" 23 0	" —
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Apon Manufacturing Co., 1-30 p.m.
New East India Press Co., 3 p.m.
Mr. Percival Spencer's Balloon Ascent, Parel, 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th inst.:—Lycia (s), from Glasgow. Yesterday:—Rilwa (s), Bushire; and Busheer (s), Marmagao.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Maharaja (s), for Calcutta and Coast; Carrie (s), Chitagong; Ship Qn. of England, Singapore and Bangkok; Peshawer (s), London; Cuba (s), Dunkirk; Imperator (s), Trieste, &c.; and Patna (s), Calcutta and Coast.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Khiva will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on this day, the 26th inst.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th January 1889 was 152,882 maunds and in money Rs. 39,074.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Mothley Hall and the s. s. Peshawar left the dock yesterday.

LOST PROPERTY.—Lady Morland reported to the police having dropped a large black velvet and satin mantle valued at 15 guineas from her carriage on Thursday evening last.

DISMISSAL OF A CORRUPT SHIRESTDAR.—Pramandas Luxmishanker, Shiresdtar of the Sir Nyadhish's Court, Mangrol State, having been found guilty of receiving bribes, has been fined korees 500 and dismissed from service.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mahomed Ally Shurfoodeen, residing at Musjid Bunder Road, reports that a servant of his absconded on Thursday last with Rs. 157 in cash, which he stole out of a box belonging to the complainant.

THEFT AT THE COLABA BARRACKS.—Corporal Weir, of the Gloster Regiment, stationed at Colaba, has reported to the police the theft of a silver watch and chain with foreign coins as pendants attached and valued at Rs. 30, on Thursday afternoon from his bedstead in the barracks.

COLONEL HUMFERY.—The special duty term as Barwatia Officer of Colonel Humfrey shortly expires and he will return to his permanent appointment. Colonel Humfrey has much improved the Junagadh Police and an experienced Police officer will be shortly appointed in that State.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THEFT AT DUNCAN ROAD.—Ramjee Suntoo, a cloth shopkeeper at Duncan Road Cross Lane, has reported to the police the theft of four silk *sarrees*, twenty pieces of cloth for *cholis*, two red turbans, and four cotton *sarrees*, of the collective value of Rs. 70, from his shop on Wednesday night last. The shop appears to have been entered by removing some of the tiles from the roof of the house.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDEN.—The band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Garden this evening at 6 p.m.:—

Polka Marh	...The Salute	.....	O. Roeder.
Fantasia	.....	O'er Laud and Sea	... E. Newton.
Valse	.....	Pepita	..... P. Bucalossi.
Selection	.....	The Old Guard	..... R. Pianquastti.
Valse	.....	Daddy	..... P. Bucalossi.
Polka	.....	" The Students"	..... C. Coote.

THE band of the Gloucestershire Regiment will play the following programme at the Government House, Parel, on the occasion of Mr. Spencer's Parachute performance:—

Quadrille	.....	Roundabout	..... Wiliams.
Selection	.....	Englih Airs	..... Godfrey.
Walser	.....	See Saw	..... Clowe.
Selection	.....	Cloches de Corneville	... Planquette.
Walser	.....	Pomore	..... Waldtenful.
Polka	.....	Two Postilions	..... Wieland.
Selection	.....	H. M. S. Pinafore	..... Sullivan.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONSULTING ENGINEER OF RAILWAYS AT JUNAGADH.—The Consulting Engineer of Railways has arrived at Junagadh and has been inspecting the Junagadh-Veraval section of the line accompanied by Rao Bahadoor Haridas Viharidas, the Diwan, with a view to its early opening. This line will be opened for passenger traffic on the first of next month, and will prove of much convenience to passengers bound for Veraval, Patan, Kodinar, Oona, Diu, and Maugrole.—*Kathiawar Times.*

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Ebrahim Sulleman was brought up on remand and charged by Constable Saunderson before Mr. A. P. Ryan with causing grievous hurt to Assoobai, accused's wife, by biting off her nose on the night of the 25th December last. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution; the accused in person. The circumstances of this case has already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, formally committed the accused for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A NOTED PICKPOCKET.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Inspector Framjee Bickajee charged Moosta Abdool *alias* Meeya, an old offender, before Mr. Hamilton with stealing a purse containing Rs. 1,000. It appeared that the accused was arrested by the detectives, who had found him making large purchases in the native town, buying jewellery especially. Aware of his antecedents, the detectives watched the man, and on a complaint being made by Abdoola Suleiman, a wealthy Mussulman, of the loss of his purse containing Rs. 1,000, they arrested him. It was then found that the prisoner had picked the pocket of his caste-fellow and had given a portion of the money to an accomplice, who was also charged. In defence the accused stated that he had found the purse in a railway carriage. As further inquiries had to be made the Magistrate remanded the case for a week.

A YOUNG "BLACKGUARD."—Mr. Hamilton yesterday heard a case in which James Morgan, an understeward on board the s.s. Clan Munro, was charged by Constable Nolan, with being absent without leave. Captain Wilson prosecuted and stated that it was reported to him that Morgan had left the ship and had not returned. During the latter's absence he had received a letter which Morgan had written with the apparent intention of influencing him and discharging one of the stewards, so that a friend of Morgan's might be taken on instead. The prosecutor also stated that previous to this a bill had been presented to him endorsed in the handwriting of the accused. Captain Wilson gave the accused a very bad character, saying that he was simply a young blackguard. Morgan made no defence, but promised to behave better in future if the charge was not pressed. The prosecutor desired to press the charge, and the Magistrate sentenced Morgan to eight days' hard labour.

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* Col F Jackson, Baroda
* Major W James
Major H Douglas-Willan, K D Guards, R Pindi
* Lieut Pike, 87th Regt, Peshawar
Lieut A S Baker, RA, Quetta
Major W S Whitehill, K O Y Light Inf, Quetta
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Mr B F Burningham, England
* Lieut and Mrs P Malcolm, 2-4 Goorkhs, England
* Mr S Stephens, Madras.
Capt and Mrs H Ferguson
* Mrs G M Steele
Mr C W Kenworthy, Bombay
* Mrs Frank Yates
Lieut H Annesley, Bareilly
Revd and Mrs Le Fevre, Deolali
* Mr T Pettatt, Calcutta
Lieut M W Douglas, R Pindi
* Lieut T Jenkins, 87th Regt, Peshawar
Capt and Mrs H Wilson, s s Clan Munro)
Mr M Schwer, Bombay
Mr W S Baker do
Lord Colin Campbell, Bombay
* Lieut W Orchard
* Lieut W Stone
Mr R Goldlust, Bombay
Mr G Hardeck do
Mr J Heyn do
Mr A Conley do
Mr F Pickard do
Mr B Schnabel do
Mr W Barrett do
Mr J G Hall do
Mr M Bolton do
Mr K Hume do
Mr C H Betser, A V D Bombay
Mr A Turscott, Bombay
Mr P Spencer do
Mr J Freeman do
Mrs J Gimblett do
Miss Cotes do
Mr and Mrs F Charles, CS, Collector of Bombay, Bombay
Mr H A B Cole, Bombay
Mr and Mrs W Macdouald, Bombay.
Mr E W Nicholson, Bombay
* Mr C M Leckie, Carwar

Residents left during the week mark (*) thus.

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 22nd January 1889:—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89...	£14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1888 to 19th January 1889.....	£10,496,000
Balance to be remitted from 20th Jan. 1889 to 31st March 1889.....	£3,503,500

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Gazette* says:—Rumours upon which I can place reliance reach me simultaneously from two sources that Sir Charles Dilke is making great headway in the task of clearing his character. The lost "Fanny" has been found. She is in England, and she states that she did not come forward at the trial, not because there had been anything wrong in her relations with Sir Charles, but because independently of him there were passages in her life which she did not wish to be dragged into light. She totally denies that there is any truth in the part of Mrs. Crawford's evidence implicating her, but I am not able to say that she has promised to come forward and repeat the denial upon oath.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A CHARITABLE FUND.

JEJEEBHOY MANCHERJEE MERWANJEE JEJEEBHOY AND NINE OTHERS VS. BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY AND EIGHTEEN OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case to-day. The plaintiffs prayed that the trust of the will of Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy be carried into execution under the direction of the court; that the fund be administered by the court, and that the rights of the parties and the income and accumulations thereof be ascertained and declared; that the accumulations of income of the fund may be divided between the parties; and that in making such division, the sum of Rs. 62,324 and interest be deducted from the share payable to the heirs and legal representatives of the late Sorabjee Jejeebhoy; that it may be declared who are entitled to be trustees of the fund; that a proper trust-deed and a proper scheme for the future management of the charities be settled; and that the sum of Rs. 2,064-3-3 with interest be paid out of the fund to the plaintiffs, the executors of Bomonjee Jejeebhoy. That the rights of all parties to the family house in Borah Bazaar Street be ascertained and declared, and the house divided between the persons entitled to it; that it may be declared who are entitled to be trustees of the fire-temple at Upper Colaba and of the house set apart for the maintenance thereof; that an account may be taken of the rents and profits of the two houses in Rampart Row received by the defendant Byramjee Jejeebhoy, of the application thereof and of the past management of the fund; and that, if necessary, the estate of Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy be administered under the directions of the court, &c.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment in the case, said:—In order to arrive at the true construction for the purposes of this suit of this somewhat lengthy and very obscure will of the testator, it is advisable to consider the several poin s at issue as provided for by the will seriatim, and first as to the trustees of the will. By clause 1, the testator's four sons—Merwanjee, Somonjee, Sorabjee, and Byramjee—were appointed by the testator his heirs, executor, and trustees, and it was further provided that on their death the sons of these four persons shall conduct the affairs of the testate, one to be succeeded by another. In the 20th clause this provision is further elaborated, and the result is that there can be, I think, no doubt that the trustees were to be originally the four sons of the testator, who were respectively each to be succeeded on his death by his eldest son, and he again by his eldest son; that in default of male children, daughters and their children were to succeed; and in default of any descendant, then four leading members of the Parsee community were to be placed in charge of the trust. The persons who are now entitled to right of succession to administer the trust are therefore the defendant Byramjee (the t stator's son) the defendant Jejeebhoy (el lest son of the testator's son Merwanjee) the plaintiff, Dadabhoy, eldest son of the testator's son, Bomanjee, and the defendant Nanabhoy (the eldest son of the testator's son Sorabjee. The latter, however, is a minor. The trust deed or deeds therefore that are to be drawn up will have to be drawn up in the names of the first three persons I have named. Nanabhoy will be entitled to come in on attaining his majority. The rule of succession I have abovementioned should be observed in the case of future deaths or vacancies. The next point is as to the fund which was established by the testator. We have to ascertain of what it consisted, and of what it now consists. The chief part of it was a direct bequest, whereby two lakhs of rupees were set apart out of the testator's estate as a fund to be established in the names of himself and his four sons as trustees, with the direction that no one is at liberty to withdraw one cent or docra from the fund. As a mat er of fact, we find that two lakhs were never set apart or invested in money. The fund consisted of two houses, and a certain amount of Government promissory notes, which may be considered to be the direct bequest. Besides this, however, the testator directed that certain residues of his estate should be added to, and form part of, the fund, for so I construe the 3rd clause of the will, noting the words, "the residuary fund shall be set apart," and the words, "any residue that may remain shall be added to my fund," and the words, "what is bequeathed shall be taken back (in the happening of certain events) and added to my fund; no one has a right to it." In clause 5 also this residue is treated as a part of the fund, to be dealt within the same manner as the fund itself. At the end of clause 6, there is a direction that refunds are to be incorporated with the deposit funds. In clause 9 he directs that "the residue that may remain after paying the debts and legacies shall be added to the fund;" and again, that "whatever residuary property there may be shall be transferred to the names of myself and my four sons, in order that no one might touch that property." All these expressions show, I think, clearly that the testator intended that not only the two lakhs but also the residue of the property mentioned or alluded to in the clauses I have mentioned should form a fund to be applied to the purposes set out in the will. I do not think that more than that was intended to go to the fund. As regards the family-house, the absence of the testator's intention is clear, that he did not intend that that should go to the fund. The very nature of that property would rebut any such assumption, and it would need the strongest expressions to justify a court in holding that any testator—native of this country—intended so to dispose of the ancient dwelling-house of his family. As constituted originally, then the fund consisted of two houses and a certain amount of Government promissory notes and of an uncertain amount of residuary property. The amount in Government paper is said by the plaintiffs to have been Rs. 47,300. The defendant No. 1 has contended that the amount was between Rs. 70,000 and Rs. 75,000. So far as appears from the case, the former amount appears the more correct one, the amount obtained from the residue, if any, can not be ascertained. It is, however, admitted that the fund now consists of the two houses, of about 22 lakhs in Government paper, and of about Rs. 23,000 in a cash balance at the Bank. This amount, of course, consists of the original sum set apart and of subsequent accumulations. The purposes for which the fund was established and to which it can be devoted have next to be considered. The general purpose is stated by the testator in clause 3 of his will to be "for the maintenance of my heirs, executors, and their posterity for ever, and for the purposes of defraying charitable expenses in accordance with this writing;" and this is recapitulated in clause 19, where it is stated that the fund is set apart in perpetuity "for the purpose of defraying the expenses of charities and for the maintenance of my descendants," and "for maintaining all poor and helpless Parsees." The specific purposes are stated to be, first, defrayal of expenses attending the deaths of the testator, his sister, his wife, his four sons, and his three daughters and daughters-in-law. (Clause 7.) (2.) Payment of sums of money not exceeding Rs. 100 in any one case towards defraying the funeral expenses of any of his descendants who may have died in poor circumstances. (Clause 7.) 3. Defrayal of the expenses of the fire-temple should the property specially devoted thereto be insufficient. (Clause 8.) 4. Defrayal of the expenses of celebrating the anniversary of the deaths of the testator, his two fathers and mothers (real and adoptive), his sister, his sons, and his daughters, of giving feasts and presents on those occasions, and of investing his descendants with the *sudra*. (Clause 13.) 5. Payment of sums of money not exceeding Rs. 100 in any one case towards the expenses of the marriage of a son or daughter of anyone of his lineage who cannot afford to defray those expenses. (Clause 16.) 6. Defrayal of the expenses of keeping up schools established by the testator, and probably also of establishing other schools where required, and of keeping up those schools. (Clause 17.) 7. Payment of the costs of auditing each year the accounts of the fund. (Clause 19.) 8. Providing for the maintenance of poor Parsee men and women and for the protection of children (Clause 19). 9. Payment of monthly allowances to such of the testator's descendants who may be in indigent circumstances. (Clause 19.) 10. Generally the appropriation of the income of the fund in any way the four sons and heirs of the testator might consider advisable. (Clause 19.) These purposes are accepted by all the parties to these proceedings, and therefore they should be adopted in any scheme for the future management of the fund. Of course, it must be understood that the appropriation under the tenth purpose must be a charitable one, of a character similar to the other charitable purposes. The next point to be considered is as to the disposal of the surplus, assuming that there will be a surplus in the future as there has been in the past. This is the most important as as well as the most difficult point in the case. It is clear that the testator anticipated that there would be a surplus, that the donations in charity, &c., would not swallow up all the income of the fund, but it is most difficult to arrive at any certain conclusion as to the way in which that surplus is to be disposed of on account of the contradictory manner in which he has expressed himself. In clause 3 he says:—"From the income of the fund the expenses of the charity shall be paid according to my will, after which portions of the remaining income shall be taken by those who are entitled to them. In clause 4 he says:—"From the income which it (the fund) may yield after having bestowed charities and defrayed expenses every year according to this writing, the remaining income shall be divided into four shares of 25 cents., to be given to persons whose names are as follows:—" Here he mentions his four sons by name and specifies the share of each to be 4 annas. Again, in clause 5 he says:—" After deducting from the income the expenses of the charities which are directed to be bestowed, the remaining income shall be annually divided and taken." The testator thus in the early part of his will expresses an intention that each year the surplus remaining over after satisfying the charities from the proceeds of the invested moneys of the fund should be divided among his four sons. The intention appears only to be as regards the four sons. The new specification of other heirs shows that no others were meant to share. Even, however, as to the four sons, it appears that the intention to divide is negatived by the later clauses of the will. Just as we find that as the will of the testator proceeds, the scope of the charities becomes larger and larger so also the testators' idea of the fund changes and his latest directions are quite opposed to his earlier ones. If the whole income of the fund was spent every year, if the surplus, that is to say, was divided, the principal of the fund would always remain the same; but this would be distinctly opposed to the the testator's expressed conviction that, though at present the amount of the fund might appear small, it would *with principal and interest* augment, and after 30 or 40 years become a large sum. Moreover, the power he gives to his sons to appropriate the income of the fund in any way they consider advisable is quite inconsistent with any direction to divide the surplus equally. After reading and considering the whole will, I can come to no other conclusion than that the intention of the testator was, not that any of the income of the fund should be divided or spent on any other purposes than those charitable ones specified in the will, but that all the income not so spent should go to increase the fund. And I am the more inclined to take this view, because I find that the children were all well provided for by large legacies, and that the amount devoted to charity was really less than 1-10th of the testator's estate. If there was any intention that the surplus should be divided, the power to so divide was one given to the four sons only, and as it has not been exercised, cannot, I think, affect the present case, for the representatives of those sons would have no right to call on the sole surviving son to make a division. I am, however, of opinion, as above stated, that the testator changed his mind as to the way in which the surplus was to be disposed of, and in the last instance directed that it should be added to the fund, in order that it might become a large sum. It was the maintenance, it must be remembered, of his descendants that the testator desired to provide for, not their affluence, and that provision having been secured, the direction for the division of the surplus became superfluous. It is unnecessary therefore, now to determine, (1) whether the direction to divide would not be void as offending against the the law, against the creation of perpetuities; (2) whether the bequest of the share of the interest in a bequest of the principal; (3) whether the defendant as the sole surviving son could devote the whole income to charity if he so pleased; and (4) whether on the death of each son his share of the undivided surplus did not fall into the residue of the estate and so lapse to the fund, all of which points have been raised in argument. It is also unnecessary to order any account to be taken of the fund as it now exists, to ascertain what amount is principal and what accumulations; or whether the income is or is not more than enough to provide for the charities. It is also not necessary to go into the details of the claim against the representatives of Sorabjee for the moneys that were advanced to him when he was in indigent circumstances. These moneys were advanced under the especial provisions of the will. At any rate it is admitted that they cannot be made a claim against his representatives when it is found that they are not entitled to a share in the surplus. The sum of Rs. 2,024-11-3, found to have been advanced by Bomanjee, is repayable to his representatives, but I can find no authority and see no reason why any interest should be allowed. It is admitted by all parties that a proper trust deed be prepared and executed for the management of the fire temple and the property devoted thereto. The trustees I have mentioned, and the property and the purposes are sufficiently described in the will. There remains only the question relating to the family house. I have already given reasons why I think that it was not intended to fall into the residue and go to the fund, and I need not here repeat them. He directs that his wife and sons and daughters shall all live in it "in the same manner in which I now live in it." He gives them each and all the right of free residence in the house. So long, therefore, as any one of these persons is alive, nothing can be done to divide or alienate the house. On the death of all of them, however, I must hold that the house will belong to the heirs and representatives of the four sons whom the testator declares in clause 1 to be his heirs. The order must be that the costs of this litigation of all parties as between attorney and client be paid out of the fund. I make this order, because so far litigation has been necessary; but the parties should remember that in the case of unnecessary costs, their estate in the family dwelling can be made liable.

QUESTION OF BUILDING PRIVATE MARKETS

CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE plaintiff prayed for a declaration that he was entitled to re-build his chawl in accordance with his plan in complying with the requisitions in so far as they were *ultra vires* of the defendant, and to use his building, so erected, when as a private market for the sale of commodities intended for human food, and that the defendant was not entitled to prevent the plaintiff from re-building his chawl and from using it as a private market; that the defendant may be restrained from so preventing the plaintiff and be decreed to pay to him Rs. 1,24 670 as damages, &c. Mr. Lang with Mr. Russell and Mr. Ramdas Chubildas, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that he is the owner of a large plot of land situated at Null Bazar, on which he erected a large chawl in 1869, and that it had since then been used as a private market for the sale of commodities intended for human food. On the 28th October 18 7, the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant of his intention to re-build his chawl, as he was desirous of making it more suitable for the purpose for which it was used, and submitted plans to the defendant in accordance with the provisions of sections 165 of the Act of 1872 as amended by Act 4 of 1878. On the 22nd November 1887, the defendant refused permission to the plaintiff to rebuild the chawl. On the 10th November, plaintiff sent another notice to the defendant with a request to pass a general order thereon. In reply, the plaintiff on the 18th November received a letter from the Executive Engineer, returning to him his plans with a distinct intimation that the defendant could not approve of them on the grounds that the establishment of a private market on the site was objected to, and that sanction to open one had been refused by the Town Council. The reply also contained certain requisitions, which, (apart from the purpose to which the proposed building was intended to be put,) the Executive Engineer deemed necessary. The plaintiff was willing to comply with the requisitions save only those which were [illegible] such requisitions as being *ultra vires*.

The defendant denied that the plaintiff's chawl and land had been used as a private market. In June 1887 the plaintiff proposed to build a new market in the place of and on the site of his chawl. The proposed market being intended for the sale of commodities for human food, the sanction of the Town Council was a necessary condition. Plaintiff's proposal was laid before the Town Council, who refused to sanction a private market on the plaintiff's land, and the refusal was communicated to him on the 2nd July, 1887. Plaintiff then carried on a correspondence both with the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council with the object of inducing them to sanction the project but without success. Having failed to obtain the sanction of the Town Council, the plaintiff set up a false case that he already had a market in his land. Defendant averred that, for a long time past it had been in contemplation to extend the Null Bazaar Market, and for that purpose to acquire the plaintiff's land, and provision had been made in the budget for the year 1888-89. On the 16th November 1887, the Town Council resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the taking-up of the plaintiff's land; and the Corporation gave the required sanction on the 1st December 1887. The Bombay Government, on the 7th December 1887, made a declaration, under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, that the plaintiff's land was required for a public purpose. The usual proceedings to assess the compensation payable to the plaintiff were held before the Collector of Bombay, at which the plaintiff and his solicitor attended. His claims were investigated, and the Collector, on the 28th January 1889, referred the matter to the High Court under section 15 of the Land Acquisition Act. In February 1888, the Collector took possession of the land. The defendant submitted that he was not bound to give his sanction to the plaintiff's building a private market; that the suit was a vexatious one and that it ought to be dismissed with costs.

At the hearing, which came on late in the afternoon, evidence was called for the plaintiff, and further hearing was then adjourned.

ASSAULT AND SUICIDE AT SEA.

THE British India steamer Kilwa, which arrived with mails from Karachi and Persian Gulf yesterday morning, brought the sad news of three deadly assaults and a suicide committed by a member of the ship while at sea. The perpetrator of the atrocious deed is said to be a Chinaman carpenter belonging to the vessel, who did it in a fit of temporary insanity. It appears the Kilwa left Karachi on the 22nd instant, and on the night of the 23rd, at about eleven o'clock, while she was making for Bombay, the watchman on board heard the sound of something falling into the water, and soon observed the body of a man on its surface. He sang out man overboard, and the officers and men of the ship were immediately on the upper deck. Investigation revealed the body of three native firemen lying in an unconscious state, and, what was more shocking, in large pools of blood, while the Chinese carpenter was missing. The fact of the whole affair at once dawned upon the minds of the observers, and as one of the men who had been assaulted afterwards explained, it transpired that they were all three lying on the upper deck asleep, when one of them was awakened by the screams and cries of another lying by his side. He saw the Chinaman standing with a hatchet in his hand, but before he could fully realize the situation, he was himself dealt a blow by the same weapon on the side of his left temple and was stunned. The culprit then turned to the third man, a fireman serang, and gave him a blow with the hatchet, leaving him bleeding. Then throwing down the weapon he ran to the extremity of the deck and threw himself overboard, the sound of his falling attracting the attention of the look-out man. What prompted the man to commit the assault and give up his own life could not be explained. Search was made for his body, but without avail, specially as the vessel was working her way with speed. The man was in the employ of the company for some time, and was not known to have any enmity towards the men on whose persons he committed the cruel assault unawares, nor was he known to be an opium-eater. The injured men were looked after by the steamer's doctor and are said to be progressing favourably.

The Kilwa, it may here be added, brought with her twenty-three convicts for transportation to the Andaman Islands from Karachi. Among the number were two women, and the whole party was in chains and under a strong escort.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

FOR LONDON.—Mr. Lefroy.

MADRAS.

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 12th to the 18th instant, 3 Europeans, 10 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 350 Hindus, and 70 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 450 persons. The average of the corresponding week for ten previous years was 358. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 6 from cholera, 5 from measles, 112 from fever, 70 from dysentery, 29 from diarrhœa, and 238 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 58·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 46·8 per 1,000 per annum.

RINKING IN CALCUTTA.

THE Carnival at the Rink on Monday night was in every respect a great success. As regards spectators, all Calcutta nearly seemed to be present, for the place was literally filled. There was also a large number of skaters in fancy costume, from fairies to the unmentionable, who was duly equipped with horns and tail. There were many curious and also many pretty dresses, and it was a pleasing sight to see the various evolutions, with new combinations, showing almost kaleidoscopic effects. From this point of view, Mr. Ridgely, whose experience entitles his opinion to some weight, says it was the most brilliant and successful Carnival he has yet witnessed. Those who took part in it appeared to enjoy the amusement greatly, and the spectators remained to the end. After an hour and-a-half's skating, the course was cleared for the one mile contest between Mr. Ridgely and Mr. Washburn for Rs. 1,000. The race was a very close and exciting one, and both men were loudly cheered as they passed the several points of the course. Ultimately, Washburn won a very close race in 3 mins. 13 secs. This was followed by the one mile handicap, in which there were four starters—Smith, Ridgely, Kleine, and Washburn. Smith for a time seemed well in the race, but in the third round he fell, and his chance was gone. The other three made as exciting contest, but the final struggle was between Ridgely and Washburn, the former finally winning a splendid race by about a foot: time was stated to have been 3 mins. 12 secs. Skating was then resumed till 11-0, when the floor was devoted to dancing, and half a dozen items brought to a close a very satisfactory carnival. It is understood that there will be another carnival, and there will also be further attractions, which will be announced in due course.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE ALLAHABAD ADVENTURER.

DAVID KING seems to be responsible for no end of disappointments. The Rev. I. F. Rowe, Secretary of the Anglo-Indian Evangelical Society, while in Allahabad *en route* to Calcutta, recently came across the philanthopic ex-private, who promised to pay Rs. 500 for the projected journey of a missionary and family to Assam. The missionary would not agree to his paying the expenses of the family. In anticipation of the promised donation, the Missionary, his wife, and the young missionaries, their children, are now journeying to the wilds of Assam. Mr. Rowe is back in Allahabad disconsolate. It seems that he paid the money out of the Mission funds in anticipation of the promised donation. One admirer of King was promised a loan of Rs. 500, and made a hurried visit to Allahabad from a distant cantonment in company with a formal receipt and stamp for the amount. As soon as he heard that the bubble had burst he returned home a sadder and a wiser man. The prizes presented to the Children's Union organised by the late Mr. Goyen, C.S., in the Baptist Chapel, were obtained by King from the Tract Book Society on credit to the value of Rs. 100. Each book bore on the fly-leaf, under the name of the recipient, the affectionate words "A small gift from David King." The crowning act of like generosity is in connexion with the Metholist Sunday School. King here distributed prizes to the value of Rs. 140 obtained from the Tract Book Society in Mr. Wiseman's name. The generous individual evinced much consideration in presenting Mr. Wiseman with some valuable works out of this lot, with a testimony of affection written on the fly-leaf of each volume. But the once happy possessor of these works is now sorrowing at the prospect of meeting a demand for Rs. 140. King also professed much interest in the proposed Orphanage, but Colonel Dodd was saved the humiliation of receiving a cheque. The Presbyterians narrowly escaped the attentions of King, for he at first visited them, and then took a fancy to the Methodists, amongst whom he flourished. It will be seen from an advertisement that King's photos are obtainable. The advertiser did some work in this line for our hero, who obliged him with a cheque for Rs. 45. His likeness is a study of character, and every Methodist Church in India should invest in a copy. There is much lamentation and weeping all round.

A VICTIM'S STORY.

"P." writes from Canning-road:—Referring to David King's frauds, it is singular that some of them appear to have been objectless, silly, and that in my own case cruel. He was introduced to me as far back as Nov. last, when I was, as I am at present, out of regular employment. To make a long story short, he called upon me and said that he had made inquiries about me, and was satisfied that I should suit him as a working partner. He had come into a fortune of between three and four thousand pounds, and wished to invest it in such a way that he could secure an income from it of about Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 a month, and whatever profit I managed to make by working a business for him was to be equally shared. I thought it a curious thing that he should make such a proposal to me, a perfect stranger; but I went so far as to consult people as to what would be the best means of investing the sum. They all agreed that I should consider myself very lucky if King's story about his money was true, but we all thought it too good; but the man was so quiet, and gave such references, that it seemed almost impossible to believe he was gratuitously telling falsehoods. I therefore discounted his statements in my own mind considerably, but I thought there might be something in his reiterated statements. He called on me several times. I drafted an a reement and he made an appointment with me for Tuesday, January 15th, when we were to go to the Bank, sign the business agreement [illegible] and that if not going to a public institution, the easel price will be 8000 guineas.

Now that permission is granted to students to copy both pictures and drawings at South Kensington Museum as well as the National Gallery, the Superintendent suggests that to prevent fraud each copy, as in the Continental galleries, should be stamped on the back with an official seal.

The Berlin Photographic Company has just issued a beautiful photogravure of Mr. Marcus Stone's (R.A.) last picture, "In Love," which was exhibited at the Royal Academy. The picture is one of the most able works Mr. Stone has painted, and the photogravure will be a desirable addition to the prints in any household.

Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir John Gilbert, Sir James Linton, Mr. E. Burne Jones, Mr. Sydney Colvin, and others have founded a Drawing Society of Great Britain and Ireland, with the object of making drawing an essential part of education in all schools.

A great effort is to be made to have at the Paris Exhibition this year a special exhibit of the work of Barye the great French animalier.

The statistics of the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*, Paris, for last year, show that no less than 1230 pupils have been under instruction. Of these it is notable that 600 have been in the architectural classes, 200 in the classes of the students of painting. The scholars of the Royal Academy average about 200, and at the Royal Scottish Academy 30.

FRENCH LADIES IN MEN'S ATTIRE.

THE *Gaulois* attacks Madame Carnot because she suffered Madame Dieulafoy to appear at her last ball dressed in man's clothes. The *Gaulois* speaks of a police regulation which forbids ladies to wear such garments, and of a Prefect of Police who ordered it to be put in force at the Opera Comique against Madame Dieulafoy. The moral which this attack points to is that things are tolerated at the Elysee which the police would not allow at the theatre. It has been decided by a Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that there is nothing to prevent ladies who find men's attire convenient from wearing it. Madame Dieulafoy is a very exceptional person, and her life not only above the breath of scandal, but in the highest degree honourable. The Louvre owes to her its Persian collection. At the opening of the Persian Museum there she received Madame Carnot in the suit which she found so convenient when she was excavating the earth mounds at Shushan. She emancipated herself from petticoats for the first time in 1870 to follow the Army of the Loire, in which her husband was serving as a volunteer. At Shushan, when she went there to excavate, she arranged for herself an easy kind of man's suit, and on her return to Paris she found it impossible to revert to, as it seemed to her, the less convenient garments of her sex.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th January, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·955
Temperature of the Air	74·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·6
Dew Point	60·5
Relative humidity of Air	65
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky being 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (8 a.m. next day)	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·0
General Directions of Wind.*	N, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	378

* From midnight to midnight.

MR. WALTER E. HICKS of Brooklyn, is the inventor of a gun which has no barrel, and which can be fired without powder or any other explosive, and the discharge is comparatively noiseless. It is in reality more of a sling than a gun. The principle under which this noble war implement is worked is as follows:—The machine consists of two solid steel wheels, placed concentrically side by side, and made to revolve by means of a Westinghouse engine. In the outside circumference of each wheel two projectiles, at equal distance from each other, are placed. On either side of this double wheel is a quadrant, which is so arranged that by means of it the gunner may give any direction to the missile. When everything is ready he pulls the lanyard, and two shots on opposite sides of the disc are discharged simultaneously. It is impossible to fire one shot; two or four must be discharged. The especially ingenious part of the invention is the contrivance to release the missile at exactly the proper time. The inventor calculates that a gun with wheels 10 feet in diameter, revolving 4,000 times per minute, will throw a projectile with an initial velocity sufficient to send 2,000 lbs. five miles. The velocities imparted to round shot by charges of powder vary from 1,400 to 1,750 feet per second. The projectiles are to vary in weight from 10lbs. to 300lbs. They are to be dynamite cartridges and are to be designed especially for the machine. It is said that there will be no shock at the moment from the discharge, and that, therefore, dynamite might be fired with safety. This inventice, which is termed "Hicks' Centrifugal Dynamite Gun," is to be exhibited before the Ordnance Board of the National Government shortly.

ARTISTS' MODELS.

To the January number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*, Mr. Oscar Wilde contributes an article upon "London Models." It is a pleasant little paper, remarks a home contemporary, not spoiled by being too informational.

ENGLISH MODELS.

The English models (says Mr. Wilde) are not so picturesque as the Italian, nor so clever as the French, and they have absolutely no tradition, so to speak, of their order. Now and then some old veteran knocks at a studio-door and proposes to sit as Ajax defying the lightning, or an King Lear upon the blasted heath. One of them, some time ago, called on a popular painter who, happening at the moment to require his services, engaged him, and told him to begin by kneeling down in the attitude of prayer. "Shall I be Biblical or Shakspearian, Sir?" asked the veteran. "Well—Shakspearian," answered the artist, wondering by what subtle nuance of expression the model would convey the difference. "All right, sir," said the professor of posing, and he solemnly knelt down and began to wink with his left eye. This class, however, is dying out. As a rule the model, nowadays, is a pretty girl, from about twelve to twenty five years of age, who knows nothing about art, cares less, and is merely anxious to earn seven or eight shillings a day without much trouble. English models rarely look at a picture, and never venture on any esthetic theories. The quarrel between the school of facts and the school of effects touches them not; idealistic and naturalistic are words that convey no meaning to their ears; they merely desire that the studio shall be warm and the lunch hot, for all charming artists give their models lunch.

THEIR GOOD NATURE.

They are extremely good-natured and very accomodating. "What do you sit for?" said a young artist to a model who had sent him in her card (all models, by the way, have cards and a small black bag). "Oh, for anything you like, sir," said the girl; "landscape if necessary." They are very sensitive to kindness, respect, and generosity. A beautiful model who had sat for two years to one of our most distinguished English painters got engaged to a street vendor of penny ices. On her marriage the painter sent her a pretty wedding present, and received in return a

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

BALLOON ASCENT AT PAREL.—Small Pilot Balloons will be sent off, before Mr. Spencer performs his Great Parachute Feat. Attached to every one of these will be Several Coupons, entitling the Finders to a WATERBURY WATCH, free of charge. Look out for them.

BALLOON ASCENT AT PAREL.—FREE TICKETS of ADMISSION to the Grounds of Government House will be given with every WATERBURY WATCH, sold on or before the 26th January. Apply early to the Company, Medow Street, or to SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Rampart Row.

BALLOON ASCENT.—The TRAMWAY COMPANY will run frequent EXTRA CARS from 1 p.m. TO-DAY, to their Parel Terminus, which is only a few minutes' walk from the Balloon.

IMMENSE REDUCTION in prices.—Our Extra Fine Pekoe, Re 1, Extra Fine Pekoe Souchong, Ans. 14; Extra Fine Souchong, Ans. 13, and Fragrant Congou, Ans. 11 per lb. All in 1 lb. Strong, Air-Tight, Zinc Boxes. Quality unsurpassable.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a First-Class Certificated MECHANICAL ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT. High references as to abilities and experience.—Apply to "K. J. D.," care of this paper.

TO BE SOLD.—At Crawford's Auction, on MONDAY Mr. F. Stockinger's handsome carriages and a team of 4 thorough-bred Hungarian horses and harness.

TO BE SOLD.—FURNISHED STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran.—Apply at the Advocate-General's Office, High Court.

WANTED.—For a few months, from about the middle of February or soon after, a FURNISHED HOUSE at a moderate Rent on Malabar or Cumballa Hill.—Apply to "J. A.," care of this paper.

SEA WATER BATHING.—The BACK BAY BATHS are reserved for Ladies on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; and for Family Parties on THURSDAYS from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m on application to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

RAILWAY INSTITUTE, DONGURGURH. Required for the above Institute from 1st Feb., 1889, a smart Billiard Marker and Librarian (both duties combined.) Salary to commence upon Rs. 25.—Apply sharp, with copies of testimonials to "HONY. SECY."

SAILING BOAT, FOR SALE, 18 feet, English-built, half-decked, sloop-rigged, lead keel.—Rs. 300. Apply to "M. S.," care of this paper.

CHIMNEYS, Wicks and Globes in every variety can be had at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

STATIONERY.—Our New Stock of Overland Ordinary, and Fancy Note Paper, Post Halves Cards, in Fancy Boxes to hand, and are priced as cheap as possible, to ensure general sale.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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BURROUGH WELCOME'S MEDICAL POCKET CASES; Hypodermic Syringes with Tabloids. Thermometers, &c., at moderate prices.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

DR. M. M. BOSE, M. D., L. R. C. P., Edin, &c., Late of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon, 93, Frere Road, Mody Bay.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

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TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, facing the Sea, and very airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.—Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

TABLE [illegible] at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

WHERE can you buy a watch worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co.s., 56 Meadows Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

LEPROSY, Dr. G. W. Phillips, Specialist in Leprosy. Address, Bhuondi, Thana District. Can be consulted any day, and at any time. Pamphlets free on application.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GENUINE LUSCIOUS SMYRNA FIGS, Specially ordered, 32 lbs. box for 14 annas, 44 lbs, box for Re. 1-3 D.—Heerajee & Co. Crawford Market, Below the Tower,

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

FOLDING CAMP COTS.—For Sportsmen Military and Civil Officers, and every one who has to travel and live under Canvas. Rs. 24 each. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

GUIDE to the CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE for the use of officers serving in Native States, Political officers and other, amateur Magistrates. By C. E. Buddulph.—Apply THACKER & Co., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2: Postage, 4 annas

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. RICE Re.1-8; postage, anna 1.

BARON THORNTON'S RIDING and DRIVING BIT COMBINED. We have now received the first consignment of these celebrated bits forming seven different combinations, suitable for all horses. See testimonials.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! Re. 1 paid either for Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Mallya, Dadar, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists, Fort, or at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use!!

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LESSONS in DECORATIVE ART.—By a Diplomaed Lady. Materials supplied for 20 Art Designs to order. Photos painted, Crystoleum, Canvasine, Kastaline, Crayonium, smallest to life-size. Superior Plush Frames. Photographs, a superior assortment of Paintings to select from. Lessons, by letter, to Mofussil residents. Terms at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, or to Miss. W. E. McJANET "Bellure House," Mazagon.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Provincial Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 7.

NOTICE.

THE Public intending to see MR. SPENCER'S GRAND BALLOON ASCENT in the grounds of Government House, Parel, on SATURDAY next, are informed that all CARRIAGES will set down and take up near the WEST GATE of GOVERNMENT HOUSE on the road leading from Parel Station to Government House at a point known as "CHAMAR BAG" and will be parked along the Dadur Road. The North and South of Bombay and Bhoiwada Gates will be open to foot passengers only.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay 21th Jan. 1889.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
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DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
3 HORNBY ROW,
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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

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is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heart burn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

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SURGEON, L. M. & S.,

WALKESHWAR DISPENSARY, No. 52. Hours 6 to 10 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m., and at all hours during the night.

Between These Hours at No. 71, Sayed Abdool R. Street, near the Parsee Alahibag, where he specially attends to cases of injuries and accidents.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
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Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget
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And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the Mills of the Nawab of Balla Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, advertised to be sold on the 21st instant, has been adjourned, by order of the Official Liquidators, till the 4th February 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January 26, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 24.

ANY movement in the Bank of England rate is always a matter of much moment in financial circles; but the reduction of the rate to 3½ per cent as wired by Reuter last evening is perhaps of more than usual importance here just now as affecting the measure or relief which may be expected to come to our stringent Money Market from the other side. According to the weekly statement, the Bank's Reserve had increased by 4 per cent. and stood on Wednesday afternoon at 46 per cent. of the Liabilities; and the open market, anticipating the Bank, had reduced its rates on short London Bills, and Indian 6 months' sight Paper by ½ per cent., making the rate 2½ per cent. all round.

There is little else of interest in the London financial message of yesterday. Consols remained at 99⅛ and Silver at 42⅜d. per oz; and in Rupee and in Sterling Indian stocks there was no change. Exchange on India is still quoted at 1s, 4 1-8d. for the Bank's buying rate at 30 days' sight, to which it was reduced on Wednesday. Rs. 70,000 of extra Council Bills were allotted to Calcutta yesterday at 1s. 4 13-16d.; and 1½ lakh of Transfers on Calcutta and 2 lakhs on Madras at 1s. 4 17-32d., the latter rate showing an advance of 1-16d. on that of the previous day's sales. The Specie shipment are not advised.

There was no further change in the Wheat Market, and prices come quite unaltered from Mincing Lane.

Cotton in Liverpool continued quiet; Surats steady. Yesterday's sales aggregated 10,000 bales again, inclusive of 600 bales of Surats; and prices were without change both for ready stuff and for American Arrivals all round. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales.

At 97⅞ for the Spot price of Mid-Uplands 9·81 cents for April Futures. Cotton in New York was also unaltered in value. Receipts at the U. S. Ports were on the same liberal scale that has marked the current week, and the figures now give the following comparison with the two previous years, say:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts..	25,000	14,000	18,000
Five days' do. ...	144,000	73,000	103,000
Since 1st Sept. 1888.	4,262,000	4,448,000	4,304,000

In the absence of any stimulating influence, there has been no recovery to-day from the quiet feeling which settled down on our local market for the staple yesterday, and we have to chronicle a small day's business though without any material change in quotations from those which ruled at closing last evening. As usual, most has been in Jalgaum, of which some 1,500 bales changed hands at Rs. 200-6½ per candy, the other ready purchases having been confined to small parcels of Baroda, Ginned, at Rs. 195, and Akola at Rs. 210½. A lot of 250 bales of Old Bhowanagar found buyers at Rs. 186-7, and a small line of New for April delivery is reported to have been booked at Rs. 215 per candy.

WHEAT is neglected by exporters, and only a small business is reported in a quiet market; our last quotations, however, are repeated by dealers for all descriptions.—

SEEDS are in moderate request, and transactions are in the same scale. The tone of the market keeps steady, and we make no alteration in rates on any line.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,144 bales.
Wheat	27,180 cwts.
Linseed	4,510 ,,
Rapeseed	1,741 ,,
Gingelly	8,894 ,,
Groundnuts	8,904 ,,

FREIGHTS continue firm. The Mathew Bedlington (s) was reported yesterday to have been fixed for March loading for one port under open charter at 24s. per ton; and to-day a February loading steamer has also been taken up under open charter, for one port, at 25s per ton. A steamer, berthed for Venice and Trieste, has engaged part cargo for March shipment, at Rs. 18½ per ton. Business has been done for Havre and Dunkirk, February shipment, at 25s. per ton for seeds and wheat.

EXCHANGE opening with a steady feeling at rates a shade higher than we closed at yesterday evening, the market has continued in the same state throughout the day. A fair amount of ready or nearly ready business has been done at 1s. 4¾d. and 25-32d. for Mercantile Bills, and something for late February at 1s. 4 5-8d., while 1s. 4¾d. is offering for next mail. Wire Transfer for February is 1s. 4 7-16d. and for March 1s. 4¾d., and we quote ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 9-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 21-32d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4¾d. to 25-32d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	1·76½ to ½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The cash price of Fours has been [illegible] but for time bargains rather higher rates have been named, the February account 96 15-16, the 2nd March 97⅜, and the 30th March 97 11-16. For 4½ per cent. Paper 103 is still quoted nominally.

SHARES.—There has been more doing in Mill and Press shares to-day; but most of the alterations in our list to-night show a decline in rates. National Mill shares are Rs. 30 lower, at Rs. 220; Khandesh, Rs. 20, at Rs. 700; Star of India and Hindostan, Rs. 15, at Rs. 875 and Rs. 760, respectively; Howard and Bullough and Western India, Rs. 10, at Rs. 780 for the former and Rs. 555 for the latter; and David, Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 575. City of Bombay have advanced Rs. 30, at Rs. 1,040; and Madras United, Rs. 25, at Rs. 2,150. Bombay Cotton Press, Munmar, and Prince of Wales are all Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 180, Rs. 192½, and Rs. 370, respectively. New Bezar are Rs. 12½ up, at Rs. 515. Cooper, Madon are Rs. 2 lower, at Rs. 18 per share. Bapty Flour are Rs. 3 higher, at Rs. 60; Royal Flour are Rs. 4 up, at Rs. 44. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higer, at Rs. 913½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	13 pct.	913½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	800
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	61,000	100	all	17½ do.	219
National Bank of India	37,332	$125 250		5 pct.	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	50	Rs.	450
Albert Press Co., Karachee	100	1,100	1,10	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co (small shares)	75	400	40	Rs. 20	252½
Ballary	62	1,000	100	Rs. 20	215
Brenl's Cawnpore P Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	
Bombay Cotton Press	100		125	Rs. 20	180
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. 6 0	615
East India Press Co.	0	100	1,000	Rs. 130	1114
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250			985
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,50	Rs. 0	1575
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	525
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	45	500	50	Rs. 4	450
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 15	40
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	193½
Mercantile Press	1,800	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	400
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 1	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Oriental of W. Press	500	500	100	Rs. 3	370
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	50	Rs. 0	440
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 50	435
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,00	R. 12	1,222
Sassoon Press Co.	50	500	500	2	550
Vulkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,00	R	590

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co.		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,360
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire & Insurance Co.	250	5,000	1,000	Rs 100	900

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.ct.	200 / 151
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	256
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	Nil.	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		90	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Milling Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	585
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs. 41½	3,175
Do. 3rd Issue	2,000	62	875	Rs. 33½	795
Bombay Municipal Bonds	7,000	500	500	5 p.c.	106½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	4,000				480
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	2,000	0)	10)	Rs.	18
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	100	500	Nil	47
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500		40		
Indian Guaranteed Surety ship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10
Kaiser-I-Hind Coal Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25		6
Karachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	800	296	250		
Kemp & Co.	4,000	20)	17)	Rs. 2½	150
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	370
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	12 p.c.	91
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	10		80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	5	10 p.c.	104xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	50	2	8 p.c.	225
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	10		20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	60	Rs. 1	60xdm
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	1,00	Rs. 9	365
Philips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Nil	20
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	10	Rs.	114
Southwell and Austin.	1,000		10	8 p.c.	110
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50)	50)	Rs. 2	7
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	1,315
Western India Flour Mills	900	12	125	all	165
M. Moos & Co.				Rs. 5	37

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British steamer Carrie, 1,863 tons, Captain A B Manson, sailed yesterday for Chitagong, in ballast.

THE coasting steamer Hindoo will sail to-day for Cutch Mandvie with a general cargo and 500 passengers on deck.

THE MacIver steamer Cuba, 1,372 tons, Captain H. Agnew, cleared outwards yesterday for Dankirk, laden with a general cargo.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Imperator, 2,441 tons, Captain F Sechtinger, sailed yesterday for Trieste, laden and with twenty six passengers on deck.

THE British India steamer Patna, Captain F Icely, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and the coast ports with a general cargo and Mrs Charley and infant, as cabin and ten deck passengers.

THE MacIver Line steamer Lycia, 2,1,02 tons, Captain B Fletcher, arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening from Glasgow via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Bradford, Dr Starling, Dr and Mrs. Jeovitz, Captain and Mrs Diamus and child, Mr Nicholas, and three deck.

THE British India Persian Gulf Mail steamer Kilwa, Captain J Robertson, arrived in Bombay yesterday with a general cargo, 104 chests opium, 18 horses and the following passengers:—Colonel Budgen, Mr A E. Ford, Mr Andrew Brown, Mr and Miss Leggett, Captain and Mrs Butterworth, Mr C J C Rastamjee, Mr B D Panday, Shaik Saleh, Mr Jeffreys, Mr Haji Fazal and wife, Mr Ebram bin Hassan, and 167 deck, including twenty-three transport convicts and eleven Military details of native regiments.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2322	Russell	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, City of London	2097	Black	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Indrani	2337	F. L. Burkill	C	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Khalif	1475	G. S. Nash	D	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Apollo	2066	Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Monroe	1436	H. L. Wilson	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Carrie	1103	A. Mausen	H J	C. Edulji.
,, Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Cuba	1372	Agnew	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Lockeley Hall	1573	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Newcomen	1352	Hansen	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Moscow	1038	Baracly	P	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Indra	2333	J. E. McGill	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Bengore Head	1606	J. Hughes	Q	John M. Heyn.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Amasa	2918	Kelgour	1	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Singapore	2932	G. Parodi	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Khiva	1452	E. Creme	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Stura	1411	Caboara	7	F. Bozzoni.
,, Kt. Errant	2964	Mathews	9	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Rod Jacket	1499	Care	16	C. Edulji.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Lycia (s)	Fletcher	Glasgow.
25	Kilwa (s)	Robertson	Bushire, Jan. 11.
	Bushear (s)	Simpson	Marmagao.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Maharaja (s)	Young	Calcutta & Coast.
	Carrie (s)	Mansen	Chitagong.
	Ship Qu. of England	Spencer	Singapore & Bangkok.
	Peshawar (s)	Moule	London.
	Cuba (s)	Agnew	Dunkirk.
	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste, &c.
	Patna	Icely	Calcutta & Coast.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Lycia, for Antwerp.
schooner Gulianar, for Inhambane.
teamer Peveril, for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
Jan.
21 Japan ..... Garden ..... Hong Kong, Jan. 7.
Wardha s ..... Stevenson ..... Bombay, Jan. 11.
Patiala s ..... Lewis ..... Singapore, Jan. 9.

DEPARTURES.
Jan. 21.—Steamers Ethiopia and Britannia. Ships Ganges and Erne.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
[illegible] Rasoon.

Jan. DEPARTURE.
22 Goorkha s. ..... Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 23.

Taylor, 2nd Lieut, Worcester Regt, from leave, from Matheran.
Carleton, 2nd Lieut, Rl Lancaster Regt, from leave, from Matheran.
Walker, Major, 13th Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Nassirabad.
Drake, Lieut, R A, on sick leave, from Rawal Pindi.
North, Colonel, R E, on sick leave, from Kirkee.
Korke, Major, R E, on duty, from Kirkee.
James, Colonel, P W O Grenadiers, off leave, from Poona.
Robinson, Major, A P D, on duty, from Ahmednagur

JANUARY 25.

Thornton, Captain, R A, on leave.
Benn, 2nd Lieut, 2nd York L I, off leave, from Poona
Budgen, Brigadier-General, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 19.

Wood, Captain, R A, on duty, to Secunderabad.

JANUARY 24.

Milne, Lieut, 5th Bombay L I, to rejoin, to Baroda.
Malcolm, Lieut, 2-4th Goorkhas, to rejoin, to camp Mian Mir.
Philips, Colonel, 2nd Bombay Lancers, to Poona.

JANUARY 25.

Jones, Lieut, Rifle Brigade, on retirement, to England.
Douglas, Lieut, 27th Punjaub Infantry, on leave, to England.
Thornton, Captain, R A, on leave, to England.
Betser, Vety Surgeon, Bengal, on duty, to Mooltan.
Palin, Lieut, Bombay, Comt Dept, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
James, Colonel, P W O Grenadiers, to join, to Poona.
Brown, 2nd Lieut, Q O Corps of Guides, off leave, to Hali Mardan

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, January 26, 1889.

1. There will be no Proficiency class next week.
2. The Annual Corps Church Parade will take place on Sunday evening, 3rd February.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
BATTERY ORDER

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.
Bombay, January 26, 1889.

Ammumtion can be obtained on the ground by al members competing at the Rifle Association meeting at Coorla, but none will be obtained except upon the signature of the members requiring it.

By Order
A. LESLIE, Captain and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

481-88—D. B. Chitnis—T. Mendes vs. P. Miranda—Chalk, W. and S. Part heard (To be taken at 3 p. m.)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S. and W. Co in liquidation, and in the matter of the New Fleming S and W Co in liquidation by the Court,—Tobin and R. Joesub Haji Ahmed claimant.

Long Causes.

69-88.—Jefferson B D and K—Janabhai and another vs. Bai Dhakubai and others—In person.

130-88—Janardhen G—Premji Issur vs. Coverji Cowasji Jussawalla—Bomonji and H.

225-88—Bomonji and H—Coverji Cowasji Jussawalla vs. Premji Issur—Janardhen G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

26-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Chubildas Lulloobhai vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford and B. Part heard.

297-88—Ardesir H. and D—Gulamhoosen bin Ahmed Moya vs. Kazi Ahmed Dada Moya and another—Mulji, B. B.

308-88—Mulji, B. B—Kazi Ahmed Moya bin Kasi Dada Moya and others vs. Gulam Hoosen Ahmed Moya—

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Germany has, through her representative at London and Washington, repeatedly disavowed any intention of annexing Samoa or of interfering with the rights of the Treaty Powers in that island.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

ESCAPE OF MR. W. O'BRIEN.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Mr. J. L. Carew, M.P., for North Kildare, and Mr. D. Kilbride, M.P., for South Kerry, for alleged offences under the Crimes Act.

The Secretary of the Waterford branch of the Land League was arrested yesterday in Lancashire.

A Riot occurred yesterday at Carrick-on-Suir during the trial of Mr. O'Brien under the Crimes Act. The police had to charge the rioters, many of whom received bayonet wounds. Amid the confusion which prevailed in Court during the riots Mr. O'Brien escaped from custody. A fresh warrant has been issued for his apprehension.

THE BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

The Foreign Office has lent the services of Mr. E. C. Baber, of the British Consular Service in China, to the Indian Government.

It is believed that Mr. Baber will proceed to Bhamo and probably to Sikkim first.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship *Euphrates* arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Bombay.

THE KING OF HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, JAN. 24.

His Majesty the King of Holland has had another relapse.

MR. CAINE, M.P., AT AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, JAN. 25.

Mr. Caine, M.P., came here on the 23rd, and two members of the Sarvajanik Sabha received him at Vilad. He was also received by a large number of influential citizens at the station. Later on Mr. Caine gave an address on the liquor question in the Mission College, over 500 people being present. The meeting was a great success. Mr. Haig presided. The lecturer strongly criticized the excise policy of Government, and advised them to let reform begin at home.

To-day the Sarvajanik Sabha gave Mr. Caine an address of welcome in a public meeting of over three thousand people. In reply, the hon. gentleman gave the meeting a clear idea of the present constitution here and in England. He was decidedly of opinion that the Government could no longer resist the proper demand of the educated natives for a larger share in the administration of the country. He took an unprejudiced view of the Congress movement, and advised moderation. In the course of his address he said that he would elect for the whole presidency instead of having members for each town or city in the Legislative Council of each presidency. The address was presented by Rao Bahadur Narayen Rowjee in a *kinkhob* case. After a vote of thanks and cheers for Mr. Caine and the distribution of rose-water and *attar* the proceedings concluded.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO LORD REAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 25

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent states that Mr. Edgerley, C.S., will probably be appointed Private Secretary to Lord Reay.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

The last batch of troops for the Lushai Expedition left Calcutta to-day.

BI-METALLISM IN INDIA.

The *Pioneer* states that a telegram has been received from Mr. Chaplin, M.P., to an equally ardent discipline of bimetallism now in India urning him to return to England and reporting the progress made as excellent.

VISIT OF THE MINISTER OF HYDERABAD TO CALCUTTA.

The Minister of Hyderabad, accompanied by Nawab Mehdi Ali will leave Hyderabad for Calcutta during the second week in February.

THE *PIONEER* ASSAULT CASE.

Captain Hearsey has to-day been sentenced by the Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad for his assault on Mr. Chesney, the Editor of the *Pioneer*, to one month's imprison ment, and in default of his finding sureties to keep the peace for twelve months to a further term until sureties are found.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

The Reverend J. Adams, V.C., Senior Chaplain of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service.

Captain W. Evans-Gordon, Political Officer with Sardar Yakoob Khan, is granted furlough for one year and six months.

Mr. Serrings has been appointed Consul-General for Belgium at Bombay.

The services of Mr. A. Fanshawe, Postmaster-General of Bombay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Government.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. Collis and Brigade-Surgeon J. Hamilton, are appointed Honorary Surgeons on H. E. the Viceroy's Personal Staff.

Major J. Kirkwood, Bombay Staff, is granted leave in India for four months.

Mr. J. H. Lane, Director of the India Telegraph Department, is placed on special duty in the office of the Director-General of Telegraphs.

Mr. Franz Stockinger has been appointed Consul-General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay.

Colonel Sir R. Sanderman, the Governor General's Agent at Beloochistan, is granted special leave for six months.

The services of Mr. Andrew Wingate. C.I.E., of the Bombay Civil Service, Settlement Officer at Kashmir, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

PREVENTION OF MURDER OF FEMALE INFANTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

The Governor-General in Council has confirmed certain rules drawn up by the Government of Bombay, under Act 8 of 1870, for the prevention of the murder of female infants, and shall apply to Lewa Kunbis, and in the villages of the Kaira district. The *parthan* or dowry is not to exceed Rupees 251. Besides the *abuh* or miscellaneous perquisites, other expenses should be regulated in proportion.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Jany. 25th.—The barometer has fallen in Burmah and Bombay, and it has risen briskly in Orissa, Sind, and West Punjab. The disturbance in Orissa yesterday has completely filled up, and it gave some very slight showers. In Bengal and Assam yesterday, the pressure everywhere was above the average. The excess was greatest in the Punjab, where it exceeds one-tenth of an inch. The temperature has decreased in Bombay, Behar, and the North-West Provinces, and is generally normal or slightly in defect. Yesterday it was three degrees above in Burmah and two degrees in Bengal and seven degrees below in Oude and the Central and North-West Provinces. There is much cloud in Northern India. Ordinary weather conditions prevail in Upper India and the North-West Frontier, and there are no indications of fresh distrbance.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 25.

At seven o'clock yesterday morning, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to Sarurnagar to see a panther hunt, which had been arranged for them by their host, the Nizam. The panther gave good sport, the first spear being secured by Major Nawab Afsur Jung. The Duke, who was riding an elephant, owing to his bad knee, and accompanied by the His Highness the Nizam on horseback, then proceeded towards the preserves for a little antelope shooting. Several shots were fired, but no deer was secured, and the party then went to breakfast at the Minister's suburban residence at Asmangarh. They arrived there at 11-30, and although the sun was very hot the Nizam maintained his position on horseback alongside of the Duke's elephant the whole morning, thereby earning the encomiums of his Royal guest, who said that he was one of the most accomplished horseman and hosts he had ever had the good fortune to meet. The Minister's house at Asmangarh is pleasantly situated on a small hill, and commands a charming view of Hyderabad and its suburbs with Secunderabad, Trimulgiri, and Bolaram, in the far distance. Close to it is the tomb of the celebrated Frenchman M. Raymond, who, in the days of Nizam Ali Khan, commanded a division of 15,000 well disciplined troops officered by his own countrymen. These troops were disbanded under the treaty concluded with the British Government a few months after his death in 1798; but to this day the tomb of Musa Ram, as the natives call him, is a place of pilgrimage, and once a year a grand *Urus*(fair),in which many of the irregular troops take part, is held there. The Minister, Sir Asman Jah, had made every possible arrangement for the comfort and convenience of his Royal guests, and the latter were much pleased with the genial and pleasant manner in which he discharged his functions as host. Every one present was also struck by the very cordial relations which evidently existed between him and his Master, the Nizam. At 1 p.m. the Royal party left Asmangarh, and on their way to Bashir Bagh, called at the residence of Mr. Faridunjee Jamshedji, the Minister's Private Secretary, to see his old china. At a quarter to three in the afternoon, His Excellency the Minister, accompanied by Nawab Mehdi Ali, Mr. Faridunji Jamshedji, and Mr Dossabhai Nasarwanji A.-D.-C., paid a private visit to the Duke at Bashir Bagh, and at 4 p.m. His Royal Highness returned the visit at the Minister's residence in the city. He was accompanied by the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh, Sir John McNeill, and Mr. G. S. Forbes, the First Assistant Resident. At 5 p.m. a grand procession of elephants started from the Residency in the following order for the city :—

1st Elephant.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and His Highness the Nizam with Major the Nawab Afsur Jung Bahadur, A.-D.-C.

2nd.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Mrs. Howell, with Nawab Imad-ud-Dowla Bahadur.

3rd.—Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh and His Exellency the Minister with Mr. Faridunji, Private Secretary to the Minister.

4th.—His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh and Mrs. Peel with Mr. G. S. Forbes.

5th.—The Resident, Mr. Howell, and the Countess of Hohenan with Major Gilchrist.

6th.—Count Hohenan and Mrs. Stevens with an Aide-de-Camp to the Minister.

7th.—The Maharaja the Peshkar and Sir Khurshed Jah Bahadur.

8th.—The Nawabs Vikar-ul-Umra and Munir-ul-Mulk, Bahadurs.

9th.—General McNeill and Mrs. Wetherall.

10th.—General Bengough and Mrs. Lockhart with Mr. Tighe.

11th. The Nawabs Fakhr-ul-Mulk and Khan-i-Khana, Bahadurs.

12th.—Colonel Becher and Mrs. Lawrie.

13th.—Colonel FitzGerald and Mrs. Gilchrist.

14th.—The Nawabs Zaffar Jung and Iman Jung, Bahadurs.

The number of elephants which took part in the procession was 110. Sir Kurshed Jah, the Peshkar, and Nawab Vikar-ul-Umrah were not present. In front of the first elephant rode the Nizam's standard-bearer, followed by 50 camel sowars. Then came 50 standard-bearers on foot followed by a body of regular and irregular troops, and a large number of Arabs. The Duke's elephant was surrounded by a body of upwards of a thousand Arabs, who chanted their national songs and played rude music as the procession moved on The Duke was evidently greatly pleased with the Arabs and their hearty, if noisy, demonstrations of loyalty. They were all armed with matchlocks, and the usual armoury of weapons which the Hyderabad Arabs carry about with them. All along the route of the procession thousands of people congregated on the roads, balconies, and house-tops to greet the Duke as he passed by. Prayers and blessings for his long life and that of the Queen-Empress were uttered on all sides, and altogether the scene was one which will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. At the Afzalgan Mosque, about a mile from the Residency, the pupils of the Madrassa-Aizza saluted H. R. H. with poetical recitations in Arabic and Persian and a perfect deluge of flowers. Close by on a large platform were a number of European and Native gentlemen in the service of His Highness's Government, who gave the Royal party a hearty welcome as they went by. The procession of elephants extended over a mile and a half in length, and it was intended to go as far as the Char Minar, a historical building situated in the centre of the city; but before that could be reached, darkness set in, and as there was a banquet at the Residency at 8 o'clock, it was determined to stop the procession at the Chahar Kaman. The Nizam accompanied the Duke back to the Residency, and returned to his palace, but was back again in time to assist Mr. Howell in receiving the Royal party on their arrival for dinner. Invitations for a 100 guests had been issued, and after dinner there was an "At Home," which was very largely attended. In compliment to the Duke's relatives, the Grand Duke and Duchess, the music played during the evening was exclusively German. The Duke left at 11-30 followed shortly afterwards by the Nizam.

This morning (Friday) there was a parade of the Regular troops, under Colonel Nevill, C.I.E. The Nizam arrived on the parade-ground at 7 a.m. and received the Duke and his party, where they came a quarter of an hour later. The parade was over by 8-30 a.m., when the Royal party, accompanied by the Nizam, drove to Golkonda to witness the parade of the Golkanda Brigade, under Major Afsur Jung, and the Irregular troops. Breakfast followed in the Bala Hissar on the summit of the ancient and historical fort, and this evening the Royal guests dine with Sir Asman Jah in the city, which will be again brilliantly illuminated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 24.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here this afernoon for Bombay.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 25.

The P. and O. s. s. Gwalior (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Valetta, with outward Indian mails of 18th instant, left here for Aden at 8 a.m. to-day.

ADEN, JAN. 25.

The M. M. Labour donnais left for Bombay at 6 o'clock this morning via Karrachee.

The M. M. Riogrande for Zanzibar left yesterday (Thursday) at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The M. M. Oceanien left for Europe on Monday 21st inst, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4½
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99½
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42⅜

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £21,200,000 ; increase, £400,000 ; public deposits, £4,900,000 ; decrease, £500,000 ; other deposits, £25,400,000 ; decrease, £600,000 ; other securities, £20,000,000 ; decrease, £300,000 ; notes and gold £14,000,000 ; increase, £300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 46 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE NEW YEAR BEGINS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 4.

"What do you think of the New Year's magazines?" is one of the latest posers I have had. The New Year is very young yet, and the magazines are very many, and I have but two eyes in one head and a multiplicity of other things to do besides reading, so I must plead guilty to knowing very little about them. I took up *Harper*, and I found a very interesting article by Mr. Commissioner McCarthy on the Manufacturing Industry in Ireland, illustrated by examples of beautiful work in caskets and shawl pins by which Mr. McCarthy proves that "when Britons were almost naked savages, Irish Kelts were clad in woollens and linens of their own manufacture." *Harper* is usually very interesting, but I am almost ashamed to own that I find it a trifle too instructive. When I take it up, I do so with the feeling that I am a good child going to learn my lesson, not an indolent woman taking her ease. Which ought I to feel, oh wise censors! who rule what is right and wrong in womankind? To judge by the outside, any one would say these gay pretty brightly decorated covers are meant to attract us when we are too tired for other work—these light volumes are for use when other literature becomes too heavy. And I should say, let it be so. Let us have our history in calf, our poetry in vellum, our prayers in limp morocco, and our frivolity in the lightest, brightest, and flimsiest of machine-made papers.

* * *

An article on modern amateur photography is useful to those who have taken up the occupation for pleasure or profit of making those rapid sun pictures which are often so good and true and as often so false and deceptive. The technical part of photography requires to be studied as well as that of any other art—given proficiency, a good apparatus and a clear climate, and the amateur photographer is on the border land of Heaven.

* * *

The account given of Wisby, an old town in the island of Gothland, is pleasant reading, and the views make one wish oneself there, especially if one were given proficiency and a good photographic apparatus. *Belgravia* is quite sufficiently light and flippant reading to please even us lazy ones. Pleasant printing, too, makes one skim easily over the ground. But I must protest against the overweight of advertisements given with it. While I was reading I felt like that person on the Bridge—not he of Coventry, who hung with grooms and porters, but the belated being who stood on some bridge at midnight and felt life a burden greater than he could bear. I daresay he too may have forgotten to cut the cover and advertisements off his last *Belgravia*. The *Cornhill* is also rich in short tales, besides having too long meandering stories that have to be followed like some tiresome little brook here and there through a tangle of other matter, rank luxuriant poetry and stiff and stunted prose.

* * *

"A Widow's Cruise" is the name of one of these stories of the brook type. "I go on for ever, ever, I go on for ever." But this is a tale of a modern widow in her yacht—not an old time widow with her oil can—and is naturally more interesting to the modern mind. Of poems there are plenty, but it is not every poet whose jingle makes music in my ears, and I cannot praise the *Cornhill* poets, which possibly is more unpleasant to me than to them.

* * *

Mr. Wilfred Blunt's Prison Songs "In Vinculis" have just been brought out by Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench and Co. They are strong and pathetic, but by some are thought too personal. But a man in prison has very little but his own personality to dwell on, and if he, like the jester in the Yeoman of the Guard, sings of a merry man moping mum, it is not he who is to blame, but they that expect him to be otherwise. According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Mr. Andrew Lang's grass of Parnassus should not have grown till summer; or, at least, the Divine Amateur, as he has been called, will not be so well appreciated now as in lazy June, when, says the *Pall Mall*, with sweet scathingness, no more delightful companion could be found than a poet who has the sweetest of voices and absolutely nothing to say.

* * *

The *Pall Mall* has appeared for the New Year in a new form. It is not half such a tidy little paper to read and turn over as it was before, but, like a great overgrown girl, it is out of place with both little people and big. An unpleasant innovation from France has also been started in it—a division about three parts down the page, which is filled with other matter than the rest, necessitating several more turnings over than in the old way of a divided column.

* * *

When I hear of Henry Irving trying to evolve, out of what Germans express as their inner consciousness, Shakespeare's true Macbeth, I feel a little uncertain that he will get it; for if eye-witnesses fail to agree on a point which they have all seen acted before them, how is it possible for one man to make out the workings of a mind dead and buried some hundred years. However, London has been crowding, jostling, pushing, and edging its way, by fair means and foul, into the Lyceum, to see how Henry Irving interprets his Macbeth and how Ellen Terry acts as his wife. If Macbeth could come back and coach Mr. Irving in his part, he would surely have done so this last week to prevent hearing himself and his motives and his character pulled to pieces by adverse critics. The Macbeth of Irving (it seems a kind of tautology to say it) is Irving's Macbeth—that is, it could not possibly be Macbeth's Macbeth—nor Shakespeare's Macbeth—so of course it is the Macbeth of Irving who acts it, and every one likes it, and declares it so good. But Miss Terry as Lady Macbeth is not so successful. We hear so much of her get up—her wonderful gown of knitted stuff—her Indian red mantle and her two long plaits of hair of that hue which in her native land would be called "sandy," that it means there is very little else to be praised. Miss Terry's Lady Macbeth is her own creation, and it is not a clever one. The *mise-en-scene* is splendid, the dresses of even the minor parts well thought out, and the music is as suitable as modern music could be to middle-aged manners. It is altogether something very pleasant to have heard and seen, but not enough to have made us go, as we have gone, crazy about it.

* * *

"Silver Falls" is a thrilling melodrama that is drawing crowds to the Adelphi. The scenes are mostly laid in Mexico, and there are some fine bits of scenery lighted up by the rich colour of ideal Mexican miners' dresses. There are two heroines—a dark one, who, as in old-fashioned novels, is wicked and proud, and a fair one, who is gentle and good. The wicked one, Sola, who is cleverly represented by Miss Olga Nethersole, is really such an intensely bad character, that when her lover has shot her dead at the end, to finish up tidily, and when he calls on Providence to forgive him, one feels inclined to say "Oh never fear, Providence will say nothing to you for ridding the world of that kind of thing." The wicked one wears a fascinating tea-gown in the first scene, in which she looks very well. It is of yellow brocaded satin opening over a full soft-kilted under-dress. The sleeves were broad and open, turning up to show a satin lining. Her hair was raised high and coiled round a last century comb, which was very becoming. Primrose Easterbrook (Miss Milward), the fair and virtuous heroine, who came in for all the good things at the end, looked pretty in a frock of her namesake's colour. The skirt was primrose, the bodice a Zouave jacket of bright green, with a broad Spanish sash of faint pink.

* * *

The parts were altogether well sustained, but the play, though only lately produced by George Sims and Henry Pettit, was one of the most old-fashioned of new plays. Why should present day lovers talk to each other of yonder star! and say, methinks. It is as absurd as to make Queen Elizabeth talk modern Cockney. Theshrieks and clapping demonstrations of the miners were mere natural, I daresay, than most other parts; but when all was over it really made one feel as if one had been talking part of the play oneself with the unpleasant result of being both tired and hoarse.

* * *

The babes of Drury Lane have been attracting much attention lately, but Mr Augustus Harris is not the sole possessor of attractive and clever babes, to judge by an article on Lady Lindsay published in the *Star*; Mr. T. P. O'Connor goes in for having everything about his paper very new, very fresh, very naive, very young. But, surely, to be the proprietor of an infant prodigy in the cooked-up-biographies-line is aspiring too high—it is a step too go-ahead. And yet of what age, or youth I should rather say, must that biographer be who writes of Lady Lindsay that "she is about 45 years of age and is still bright and cheerful." Truly, he must be a babe, indeed, or he would not remark with surprise that a woman was still bright and cheerful at forty-five.

* * *

Lady Lindsay, according to this precocious child, is a prolific writer in the Magazines—a cultivated artist—an excellent musician—and the possessor of a genuine Stradivarius and two pretty houses in Hans place, which she has knocked into one. She is the daughter of the late Henry Fitzroy, the wife of Sir Coutts Lindsay, the pupil of Sir Arthur Sullivan and Dr. Stainer, and the patroness of Madame Norman-Neriuda, from whom Lady Lindsay was good enough to take lessons. It is a comfort to us to be finally told that (in spite of her five and forty years, I suppose) she is tall add statuesque, and rather given to wearing artistic draperies.

THE DESECRATION OF BIOGRAPHY.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

LONG endurance of misrepresentation or calumny may render the correction or defence of personal declarations in memoirs or autobiographies necessary, although even in these cases the best counsel to follow would probably be the *quarda e passa* of profound indifference. The public listens to first asseverations; it has never for subsequent denial which proves the former false; ratifications never interest the world in general. But nothing except such a sense of misrepresented facts can ever justify the intrusion of personal details in any public, however ready or over-ready, it be to hear them.

Even if we may do as we will with our own; if we may tell of the years we have wept, the laugh we have laughed, the soil in which we gathered our laurels, or the bushes on which grew our thorns and our roses, no possible excuse can be found for dragging in those in whose intimacy we have dwelt into an unsought, probably an undesired, exhibition along with us. No greater enemy exists for a man than our familiar friend when he or she indites memoirs which include us. All the foes of Charles Dickens had they been legion could never have done him one tithe of the harm which was done to his memory by John Forster. Who out of all of his satirists or antagonists ever made Carlyle at once so odious and so ridiculous as Mr. Froude has made him?

It is conceivable that a man might desire, after his death, to have the world, which knew many lies of him, told some truths concerning him, but it is wholly inconceivable that a friend should strip his corpse almost before it is cold to show here a malformation, there a bruise, yonder a cicatrix, telling of concealed disease, and say, by inuendo, if not by statement, "here he is naked, a poor creature, you see, a poor creature enough, now that we have hoisted him on the dissecting table!" Yet what person dies having been known to fame who does not suffer this treatment at the hands of some one intimately treated and tenderly beloved by him in life.

The jackals breakfast for many a day on the remains of the dead lion who fed them in life. Shakespeare is happy in so much, and has been in nothing happier than in the twilight in which he was enabled to enshroud his personal life.

The personal life of those who are celebrated in it ought not to be opened to the world, however the world may curiously press against the gate thereof. The world has the creations of the artists; it has no business with the artist himself. If a new system of philosophy be given to it, there is no need for it to know whether the philosopher dwells in a tub like Diogenes or wanders in a garden like Plato. It is the system which it ought to consider, not how the philosopher is lodged or whither he wanders. But, at the present moment the world refuses to see this; the system is wholly secondary to what it finds of much greater interest, the tub or the garden, above all, the mind that may collect about the tub, or the gnats and worms that may infest the garden.

Le Petit is the favourite ditty of modern life; and Daudet in drawing his caricatures of the Academicians in *L'Immortel* has appealed to this passion in a mode little worthy of his genius, his "*coups de machoire*," and his hoemœplegée physiognomies are traits of personal description which, as given of famous men, delight the mediocre mass, but paint only the fleshly envelope and leave unrecognized the mind within. The often brutal personalities of *L'Immortel* are entirely characteristic of the time in which it is written. With Daudet it has been enough that a man should be an Academician of France to show no mercy to his personal defects, his personal deformities, his personal relations. With the world in general it is enough for any one to be celebrated in it to show no respect for his or her intimate secrets and most personal attributes. The world with none of Boswell's adoration has all Boswell's microscopic peering, incessant listening, and unfortunate success in belittling what it professes to adore. The modern method is Daudet's and not Boswell's, and the modern motive in Daudet dissection instead of the Boswellian devotion; but the inquisitiveness is the same in both, and the result is the same, so that a personal deformity or habit is more conspicuous than the impersonal creation or attainment, upon which the fame of the subject of the portrait is based.

It may be useless to protest against this abuse of personalities in a day when nothing else is welcome either in real life or romance; but that it is as injurious to the tone of Society as the indulgence of it has been injurious to the genius of Daudet there can be no doubt. The Academy of France has many great qualities as it has many vital defects, but all these great qualities are passed over purposely or accidentally in *L'Immortel*, whilst all the forces of its satire are directed against the parrot-coats, the cocked hats, the *palmes vertes* for attendance, the many trivialities and absurdities which are to be found in the ceremonials of the Institute.

In a similar manner does the world so gossip and grin about its unfortunate Elect that any true genius or greatness, which a man or woman may possess disappears under a mass of ribaldry directed against it; when the ribaldry takes the guise of praise or of worship it is even more injurious to the object of it, having seldom more fitness or wisdom in its selection than the April primrose wreaths hanging about the ears and throat of the bronze Beaconsfield in Palace Yard.

Publications of letters and the sale of them as autographs are also forms of personal aggression which attain in this day to a shameful growth; unless by the desire expressed by testament of the dead man, or in absolute self-defence under wrong charges by the survivor, all publication of these letters of others may be condemned as one of the most inexcusable of all forms of violation of good faith. The interest of the public is alleged as its excuse. But the public has no title to have such interest gratified. The legitimate interest of the public lies in the public work, the revealed talent, the impersonal art, of the man who is famous in it; it has no right on earth to be made acquainted with his quarrels, his affections, his faults, his follies, his debts, his riches, or his correspondence. The private character of statesmen may come under examination because it is difficult to write history without the consideration of the idiosyncrasies of those who have made it. But the characters of the poet, the painter, the sculptor, the musician, the novelist matter nothing to the public; and every concession made to the curiosity of the public about them is unnecessary and injurious.

Wherever there is a constant appeal to the public, wherever there is a constant sense of being watched and cemented, there comes inevitably a more or less artificial self-consciousness which is, of all evils, the one most deleterious to genius, the most opposed to all natural and independent production. The strength of the artist is in invariable ratio to his indifference to public censure or applause; and it is only a complete strength which can have a wholly free life, and so attain to a wholly free development of its powers. If genius thinks of the gallery, it becomes at once either timid or theatrical. The world injures itself when it clamours to put its few rare minds into the glass cases of its exhibitions. The morbid desire to be observed is a disease dangerous and debilitating enough without encouragement.

There is already, in this day, the most injurious confusion between genius and talent, between notoriety and fame, between mediocrity and excellence, between small and great; it seems as if the public had lost all power of measurement, all ability to discriminate and classify. And it is because the public is thus inapt and incapable in judgment that it is so easily dazzled and misled by the pretentions of those who push themselves before it, and when it beholds the peacock's tail outspread, it allows itself easily to believe that it is not only a peacock but a phœnix. One can sympathize with the desire of a son to show the noble motives of a father's conduct in circumstances where the world has blamed him, or the impulse of a friend to draw the character of his Pythias with the reverence he himself feels for it, but it may well be questioned if, in both cases, or in any case, silence would not be greater dignity, and a truer worship of those lost.

OUIDA.

A VIENNA correspondent writes :—A man who was condemned to death for murder a short time ago, and is at present confined in the prison of Ratiber, having resolved to commit suicide by starvation, is being fed by force twice a day, every twenty-four hours. Four days ago he began to refuse all nourishment. The means employed to feed him are the following :—In presence of the prison doctor a screw is with great difficulty driven in between his teeth, and his mouth is kept open by small wooden wedges. An india-rubber tube is then put down his throat, and he is made to take a sufficient quantity of milk gruel to keep him alive. He resists the operation—during which he has to be bound hand and foot—sturdily.

THE Rev. E. C. Bolles, pastor of the Third Universalist Church of New York, has collected over 20,000 pictures, engravings, drawings, and photographs to illustrate Thornbury's "Old and New London." He has been fourteen years in making his unique collection, and being a poor clergyman, has not been able to expend as much money as time upon this labour of love. Nevertheless, from London under the Romans down to the present date Thornbury's feat is admirably illustrated. Mr. Bolles has paid two or three visits to London, and taken amateur photographs of interesting bits of architecture. He has, for an American, a really wonderful library of London literature, including Pennant's "London" (1800), Waltcr Harrison's "London" (1808), "Memoirs of Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor," Stowe's "Survey of London" (1598), Bottine's "History of London" (1810), Knight's "London" (1843), "Lundoniana," by Brayley (1829), a Latin parchment deed of sale signed by Lord Bacon (1610), and hundreds of autograph letters, annotated editions, and unique pamphlets.

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, JAN. 19.

THE Christmas season, with its round of holidays, amusements, and special rejoicings, is nearly ended, and officials and professional members of the European community are girding up their loins for another year of labour; the public schools have been re-opened, and masters and scholars after a long holiday have returned to their desks and benches. We are still enjoying pleasant cold weather and sports and pastimes continue, though we recently had an unusual rise in temperature, which, however, fell again just as suddenly as it had risen. Last week a *fête champetre* was held in the Residency grounds for the delectation of the children of the Bishop's school, upwards of a hundred being present, and it is needless to say they heartily enjoyed the merry-go-rounds, races, football matches, and other amusements provided for their amusement, as also the tea and cakes which were abundantly supplied. The leading ladies of the station were present and assisted in promoting the enjoyment of their young guests. The Volunteer band did its best on the occasion, and Dr. Robertson, of the Free Church Mission, added much to the general fun with a magic lantern exhibition, which was a decided success.

From gay to grave is unfortunately a natural and very common transition, and I must turn to the latter. On Thursday evening was consigned to the grave the body of Lieutenant G. R. Duncan, of the Ordnance Department, who was for very many years a conspicuous figure in the European element here. He had reached the patriarchal age of 96, and for special good service rendered he was born on the effective strength of the army up to the day of his decease. He was introduced to the Duke of Connaught last month only by the General commanding as the oldest effective soldier in the British Army. His Royal Highness was considerably interested in the veteran who had served successfully under four English sovereigns, and His Royal Highness asked him for two copies of his photograph, one of which he desired to send to his august mother, the Queen-Empress.

The Chief Commissioner is expected here next Thursday after his long tour through the provinces. During the last month or two Mr. Mackenzie has been travelling about without any of his Secretaries, seeing and judging for himself the needs and conditions of the people of the several districts, and his speeches and orders denote that he is a keen observer and a prompt rectifier of grievances and irregularities. During a short period of two years he has set the various departments of the administrative machinery in harmonious working order.

Dr. Chesney, our new Deputy Surgeon-General, has taken charge of his office from Dr. J. R. Lech, who leaves India very shortly. It is rumoured that Mr. Anderson, the Chief Secretary, goes on short leave, and that Mr. L. K. Lane will temporarily fill the office. Dr. Thoburn, the Methodist Bishop for India, with Mr. Robinson, presiding Elder, of the Bombay Circuit, are expected here this week, and some good addresses are expected from them.

I regret to notice an unfortunate accident which happened the other day to two soldiers of the Middlesex Regiment at Kamptee by the blowing up of the regimental store room set apart for making up blank ammunition. Owing to some mishap some 60 lbs. of powder was ignited and blew away the corrugated roof of the building and severely injured the two men, who are now in hospital in a precarious state.

JOTTINGS FROM SURAT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JAN. 23.

DURING the week the *jajru* question has attracted general attention, and the public mind has been greatly agitated by it. Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner, having expressed an opinion against the present *khalkuas*, or cesspools, for sanitary reasons, a very hasty step seems to have been taken by the authorities here in acting at once on the matter. It is contended that the Sanitary Commissioner has given very weak reasons for the proposed change to subsoil drainage in place of those under ground ones, which the people were compelled to make some years ago, and it is very likely some other Sanitary Commissioner may, in his own turn, prefer underground *jajrus*. The condition of the people is very poor, and before they are asked to make this change, it would be well for the Government to appoint a committee of medical men to consider and report on the matter. I hear that a petition, signed by more than ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, has been sent to the Municipality against numerous notices to construct open *jajrus* which have been served by the latter. The construction of the streets and houses in mofussil towns is altogether different from that in Bombay, and there are serious inconveniences in the proposed change.

It was very recently that you noticed the death of an educated Hindu lady, Bai Kashi [illegible] sole daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, and many who have heard or read about the late lamented citizen, Azum Durgaram Mancharam Mehtaji, will be sorry to hear the untimely loss of one of his daughters, Bai Indravidya Gouri. This young lady was only twenty years of age, but had made excellent progress in Gujrati and Sanscrit. The late Durgaram Mehevaji was not only a great pioneer of social reform and female education, but was the founder of many of the Government educational institutions, both in Kathiawar and Gujrat. The Gopipura Girls' School, called after Sheth Rychund Deepchund, is the principal girls' school of the town, and is the central place of attraction for European visitors interested in the course of female education. The late Bai Indravidya Gouri headed the list, and gained many prizes and the Sir Bartle Frere's medal in her time. Many of the European friends of her father were delighted to see her excellent progress. It is much to be regretted that such Hindu ladies are not known to the public till they have passed away. It may be mentioned that the Nagar lady (Mrs. Rattiram Durgaram), who received Miss E. A. Manning at the Gouldass Tejpal Boarding School, is the sister-in-law of the late Bai Indravidya Govri.

The new municipal election is approaching and where in a city like Bombay no stone is left unturned by big *shethias* to canvas votes, it is quite possible that similar things will be done in the mofussil, where people are not so highly educated or advanced. It is only a matter of great regret when we see an educated, independent, professional man forgetting his sacred duty of voting for the right deserving man and voting or even proposing for one who has evidently no other qualifications than that of his purse. Our local *Rao Sahebs* and *Khan Sahebs* at least should show their independence in one of the municipal affairs. The Government has already levied fees in the Civil Hospital on those patients who pay income-tax, and whose monthly salary is more than Rs. 40, both for advice and treatment, and it is intended to extend the same practice and rules for the Parekh Dispensary. It may be said here that the present medical officer in charge of this dispensary, Khan Bahadur Dr. Dosabhai Pestonjee, G.G.M.C., honorary assistant surgeon to the Viceroy, has won so much confidence of the people in his profession that he is consulted by almost all, and the morning being the only convenient time many have to consult him in his dispensary. People have learnt with great pleasure that our commissioners can now manage their institutions independently of Government, and have declined to levy the fees proposed by Government.

Another municipal question of general interest is the *khalkua* question. Several memorials, signed by thousands of inhabitants, have already been forwarded to the municipal secretary, and many more are yet to be sent. It is quite a reasonable argument of the people that they should not be asked to make unnecessary payments particularly at a time when they are hard pressed. Besides the *khalkua* question there are numerous sanitary reforms which require careful attention of the municipal authorities.

The fire which broke out last Wednesday has reduced the Tapti Mill to ashes, and the loss is estimated at from three-fourths to one lac of rupees. The Mill is said to have been insured.

During the week the Hindu community has been very busy on account of a wedding at Shrimad Maganlalji Maharaj, brother of the late Shrimad Jadunathji Maharaj, whose name is familiar to those who have heard of the Maharaja libel case. Several Valabhacharya Maharajas and others have come to witness the ceremony, among whom are the Maharaja Shri Sadulsinghji of Kishangadh, near Ajmere, with about a hundred and fifty followers and Pandit Shri Gatulalji of Bombay. Pandit Gatulalji's public lectures were attended by large masses of people, all of whom greatly admired the blind Pandit. The marriage season has commenced among the Hindus, and visitors from various parts are seen gathering in the town.

RENEWAL OF GUN LICENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you seem to have shown a great deal of interest in the matter of the Indian Arms Act, I feel hopeful that you will permit me to bring to the notice of the district magistrates that delays on their part in the renewal of licenses are, to a certain extent, a source of inconvenience to sport-loving persons. Under the provisions of the Act it appears that guns cannot be used, when the licenses covering the same expire. As a matter of fact, one cannot get ammunition, unless he presents the license. This being so, the district magistrates would oblige license-holders, if they would expedite the transmission of the licenses submitted to them for renewal. On the subject of the renewal clause of the Act you have had your say, and I will not add here anything to it.—Yours, &c.,

JAN. 24. A LICENSE-HOLDER.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes as follows :—"I once passed several years in Germany. I do not think that I ever saw a drunken German there. Why was this? Because German beer, although ex

SPORTING NOTES.

(From the *Indian Planters' Gazette.*)

GOVERNMENT has at last broken one of the links that bound Lord William Beresford to India. The export duty on silver plate has been abolished, so now that noble sportsman can transport his ship-load of racing cups home without absolutely ruining himself over the duty.

The Patres Conscripti of the Bombay Municipality have graciously promised to interest themselves in a scheme for making a reservoir—for storm water in the centre of the race-course and raising the present track by utilising the excavations—when the present press of municipal business is cleared off. Which will be after the Greek Kalends. The fact is that racing in the Bombay capital is nobody's but Dr. Gaye's child. As long as he exhibits it, the public will pay to look at it, but it won't subscribe to fatten it. Under these circumstances the best thing to do is to take the child to some place where it will be appreciated, and the sooner Dr. Gaye carries out his threat of removing it to some more congenial clime, the sooner will the sportsmen of Bombay be brought to a sense of duty. The *Deccan Times* suggestion to remove the Arab horse trade to Kurrachee as a punishment to Bombay city is praiseworthy, but hardly feasible. The vested interests of the dealers in the city militate somewhat against it.

Our Bombay correspondent writes that the Persian horse dealers feel themselves very much aggrieved at the manner in which they have one and all been treated by the Remount Department officers, who are said to be quite indifferent as to the fixing of Committees for the examination and selection of remounts, and after all purchasing so very few out of the various large batches imported per the Persian Steam Navigation Company's steamers. The most influential and largest importer has sent in a petition to Colonel Ben Williams setting forth that Government entered into an agreement with him to supply for its remount service one hundred good sound Persian horses, which he claims to have done, having actually landed at Bombay one hundred and thirty head after getting through any amount of trouble and difficulties to gather them from the interior of Persia, selecting and purchasing the very best horses that have ever yet been imported—necessitating to borrow money largely from *sowcars* and others at enormous sacrifice of interest, besides undergoing the heavy expenses of feeding from the commencement of the purchase of the first horse up to the present time — defraying their shipping freight, landing charges, &c., &c., in addition to sundry minor charges on arrival of horses here. The petitioner goes on to say, "Having exhausted all resources, depriving my family, which is a very large one, of the bare necessaries of life, in order to meet the demands of Government—I am even now put to great straits to make a remittance to my native country for my family's support—nor can I describe sufficiently into what trouble I am involved, and only carried myself through these in the full hope that Government would recompense me by purchasing the stipulated number the Government entered into an agreement to buy, and if Government will purchase the horses I have brought over this year, then I can guarantee that year by year the importation of horses from Persia for Government service will be improved and a better class of remounts obtained.

"I need not dwell upon, or say too much about the difficulties to be contended against in going about in search of horses in Persia, as you have been there yourself and know all about the country. "Under all the circumstances narrated I appeal to your good sense to help me out of this my sad condition and direct Captain Gordon to purchase the required number agreed upon, as only 38 horses out of the 130 imported by me have as yet been purchased by your Remount Agent."

These are the average prices that Captain J. C. F. Gordon, the Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depot, from Saharanpur, deputed to Bombay on duty to purchase remounts, has paid for Persians selected by himself and passed by the Veterinary Surgeon (Mr. Appleton), A. V. D., doing duty jointly with him out of the 3 different dealers' stables :—Messrs. Dinshaw Suntook & Co. at Bhendy Bazar 13, at Rs. 485 each, Ali bin Amir 11, at Rs. 480 each, and Oomur Jumal Vuyanis 15, at Rs. 482 each.

Why do not the Government of India appoint once more a Remount Agent at Bombay as in the good days of Old John Company. It was penny-wise-and-pound-foolish for the Remount Agency ever to have been abolished at Bombay, as both the Arab and Persian horse dealers placed the fullest reliance in him, doing them justice and imported the very best classes for the Government service, they were not only willing but even too glad to bring their horses first for his inspection as in former days they were satisfied that they would receive fair and remunerative prices for all selected as suitable and fit for the service. Arabs and Persians, as a rule, in former campaigns, have proved themselves by boldness under fire, stamina, endurance of fatigue, overcoming long distances, neither tiring, getting sick or sour, for long charges and Light-Cavalry work. The former and the latter for troopers in Field Batteries and Native Regular or Irregular Cavalry.

A contemporary says:—"It must be remembered that we are in the pre Punchian era and that Punch by collecting in his volumes the best witticisms of the best jokers has since then raised much the standard of public taste on the matter. Here are some examples of the jokes that tickled old Bombay on the Byculla race course long ago. In January 1815, a beaubien horse called "Dennis" in a race fell down suddenly after running a mile and a half and died.

Having had the colour of what is commonly called a fleabitten horse and having had the name of "Drove" given him, the wits at the booth were extremely lively on the occasion of his decease. It is said among other sharp things that the horse had been Drove to death, and that he would never be fleabitten again, and sundry other jokes were passed which we have forgotten.

Six Norfolk Trotter stallions were shipped by H.M's S. Crocodile from England for Horse-Breeding Operations Department. Colors: 1 Light Roan, 1 Black, 1 Brown, 1 Dark Bay, and 1 Bright Bay, and have safely landed at Bombay; they are standing at the stables of Messrs. R Scott and Co., Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

Six thorough-bred stallions were shipped by the last Troopship Malabar from England on 10th December last, also for Horse-Breeding Operations Department; they arrived on the 8th, and were landed safely on the 9th January.

1. Chestnut entire Dagobert, 3 years, 15-2½, for Bombay Presidency.
2. Bay entire Wise Child, 5 years, 15-3, for Bombay Presidency.
3. Chestnut Zoophite, 3 years, 15-2, for Bengal Presidency.
4. Chestnut Voyageur, 2 years, 15-1, for Bengal Presidency.
5. Chestnut East Indian, 3 years, 15-2½.
6. Dark Bay Duke of Normandy, 2 years, 15-1½.

The above are standing at the stables of Messrs. R. Scott & Co., Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum, Bombay, Mr. Cotton, a nephew of the late Richard Cotton, who was many years out in this country as trainer to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore in Dr. Campbell's time, and who re-ired and went to England and was private trainer to Mr. R. Alexander at Newmarket, came out in charge of the six thorough bred stallions, and he deserves praise for the very excellent appearance and grand condition these horses have been landed in.

HOW SOME ESKIMO MEASURE.

THE ape which Mr. Romanes has succeeded in teaching to count five seems to tread closely on the heels of some of the races of men. In a paper on the Eskimo of Point Barrow, Mr. John Murdoch of the United States National Museum said that like the rest of those peoples, they ordinarily do not use numbers greater than five, but speak of six and all higher numbers as "many." Their real numbers are one, two, three, four, five, ten, (which means the upper part of the body—namely, the number of digits on the upper extremities), 15 (perhaps), and 20 (which means "a man complete," i.e., all his digits used up). These numbers are almost identical with those used in the other dialects, while the intermediate numbers are quite different, though expressed in a similar manner; that is to say, "so many on the next hand or foot." With such clumsy numerals, arithmetical processes are pratically impossible, though the people practise a sort of crude addition, arriving at the number of a large series of objects by grouping them together in fives. In counting, the ordinal numerals are used, this is also the same as in the other dialects. They originally had no standard of dimensions for space, but of late years have learned to use the fathom in trading for cloth, &c. Time is measured by the sun and stars. For example the star Arcturus is the sealnetters' timepiece. When he is in the east, dawn is near, and it is time to stop fishing. The year is divided into four seasons—early winter, winter, early summer and summer. Nine lunar months are known by name. The rest of the year "there is no moon, only the sun." They begin to count the moons from the early autumn, the time when the women go off into the hills tents to work on deer-skins. The first moon—roughly speaking, October—is "the time for working—i. e., sewing;" November, "the second time for sewing"; December, "the time for dancing" (this is the season of the great semi-dramatic festivals); January, "great cold," or "little sun," (in this moon the sun just reappears at noon); February, "the time for starting," (on the winter deer hunt); March, "the time for starting home"; April, "the time for making ready the boats," (for whaling); May "the time for fowling," and June, "the time for bringing forth young" (when the birds lay eggs); They clearly distinguish "to-day," "yesterday," and "to-morrow;" but "day before yesterday" and "day after to-morrow" are the same; and beyond that, all is "sometime ago," or "some time hence" (the same word), till it gets to be "long ago" or "by-and-by." Then their are no dates in their past or future, except what has happened or is to happen.

THE *Scotsman* writes:—The death from cancer of Edward Tyrrell Leith, late Professor of Law in the University of Bombay, at the early age of 46, will deprive the world of the results of much thought and study in a direction in which few students have made much progress. Professor Leith had paid great attention to the religions of the hill tribes of India, especially in relation to cannibalism.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially were the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency. Is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

IRVING'S REVIVAL OF "MACBETH."

ON Saturday night, 29th ultimo, it was on the stroke of midnight before the last stragglers left the London Lyceum Theatre, eagerly discussing the many questions raised by Mr. Irving's revival of "Macbeth." The great dramatic event of the year had been reserved for its closing days.

For six months, writes a home paper, artists and decorators, archæologists and stage carpenters, have united their forces to produce a *mise en scene* that should be worthy of Shakespeare's noble tragedy. After the most careful consideration, Mr. Irving arrived at the conclusion that the action of the play is laid in the twelfth century, and he has accordingly adopted a pre-Norman style of architecture, which lends itself admirably to the mounting of a gloomy tragedy. Every accessory has been studied with the utmost care, and all the available authorities have been consulted with a minuteness which would have appeared incredible to the play-goers of a former generation, and which even to a large section of those of to-day smacks somewhat of the pedantic.

NOT SHAKESPEARE'S MACBETH.

Of Mr. Irving's conception of the character of Macbeth this much must at once be said, that it presents the Thane of Cawdor in a light very different from that in which the majority of Shakespearian students have hitherto viewed it. Probably every reader of Shakespeare who is gifted in any degree with a dramatic imagination forms a more or less distinct conception of the characters created by the dramatist. Mr. Irving as a student of Shakespeare, with his special claims for consideration, is, of course, entitled to respectful attention when he advances a new reading of a well known character. But equally, of course, this does not in any way detract from the rights of others not only to form their own conception of the character, but to criticise the interpretation of it which Mr. Irving has submitted to public judgment. And in the exercise of this right it must be said that Mr. Irving's Macbeth, interesting and picturesque, though it be, is not the Macbeth of Shakespeare, any more than is the Lady Macbeth of Miss Ellen Terry, the woman of fierce passions whom a tigerish love and an overmastering ambition combine to drive to deeds of crime against her gentler nature. Nor is the objection to Mr. Irving's conception of the character one that can be removed by any modification of the details of the performance.

AT VARIANCE WITH THE ACTOR.

At the very outset the critic finds himself at variance with the actor. Mr Irving's Macbeth is a cringing coward from his first appearance, a reading of the character which is unsupported by the text; for the bleeding sergeant—a character restored by Mr. Irving to the play—describes Macbeth as "brave," and lauds his feats in battle. Macbeth's cowardice is a subtle growth that slowly but surely dogs his wrong-doing. To insist, as Mr Irving does in his scene with the witches, on Macbeth's cowardice, is to lose the opportunity for displaying one of the most subtle developments in the character of the Thane of Cawdor. But while so much must be said on a first hasty survey of the performance in criticism of the main conception, it need hardly be said that Mr Irving's Macbeth will well repay not only a casual visit, but the most careful study. He is himself too scholarly a student of Shakespeare for his interpretation of one of Shakespeare's characters to be anything else but scholarly, while his strong personality lends a picturesqueness to the conception as seen on the stage, which enhances its attractiveness to the student.

A PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

Perhaps equal interest was felt in the appearance of Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth, and great curiosity was displayed to see how this most charming actress would comport herself in a *role* so different from any in which she has gained her unique reputation. That she could give the conventional reading of the character of Lady Macbeth was physically an impossibility. Her methods are not those of the tragedy Queen, and in so far as Miss Terry did not attempt the impossible, her performance was at least open to this negative praise. It was not, however, wanting in features deserving of positive commendation. No Lady Macbeth ever showed the feminine attraction of the character with half the charm imparted to it by Miss Terry. Her costumes were a dream of loveliness. Her love for her husband, in her reading of the letter, and in the subsequent soliloquy, was expressed with all the tenderness and charm at her command. But her failure is precisely where her most devoted admirer must have admitted the probability of failure. Lady Macbeth, the woman, is well within Miss Terry's powers; but Lady Macbeth the fiend, she failed altogether to realise.

DESTINED TO A LONG RUN.

At the close of the performance Mr. Irving was called before the curtain, and in a few words thanked the audience for the cordial reception they had given him and his colleagues. Sir Arthur Sullivan, who had supplied the incidental music, and whose weird overture greatly increased the sombre effect of the opening scene, had also to appear and bow his thanks

There can be no question that Macbeth is destined to have a long run at the Lyceum. Everybody who is anybody must see it, and all who take any interest in the theatre will hasten to view this most recent development of the modern dramatic school. In point of interest there can be no doubt that everybody is right. As a spectacle, Macbeth equals if it does not surpass, former revivals of the same house. As a dramatic study, the performance is of the greatest interest. But it may be questioned whether, in their assumptions of the principal character, either Miss Terry or Mr. Irving is equally to appreciate the character of the Irish race. Her best title to immortality remains the fact that "Castle Rackrent" drew from the desk where it had lain the unfinished M. S. of "Waverley."

LADY MORGAN.

Lady Morgan affords the strongest possible contrast to Miss Edgeworth. She plunged her pen into the ink rashly and immaturely, Miss Edgeworth only when her taste was matured by sedulous cultivation; the one derives her charm from the warmth of her heart, the other from the coolness of her judgment; the one is inexhaustibly vivacious, but thoughtless and slipshod, the other is uniformly sober-minded and wins upon the reader by the power of accurate modelling and elaborate execution. Lady Morgan's novels are intensely patriotic rather than essentially national. Her object was not so much to describe the true character of the people as to swell the cry for Catholic relief. Herself the daughter of a strolling player, she paints what she conceived to be her own picture in Lady Clancare, the last of the royal race of the MacCarthys, an authoress, a peeress, beloved by the people, captivating and mysterious. The same exuberance of imagination and the same tendency to romantic idealisation pervades all her delineations. Too volatile to be judicious, too sentimental to be natural, she pours forth inflated rhapsodies in redundant phraseology. She believed herself to be an Irish Mdme. de Staël, and her affectations and mannerisms often distorted the truth of her perceptions, Yet, in spite of inaccuracies, inappropriate dialogues, and forced incidents, she paints in strong, broad outline the romantic aspects of the people. The ill-omened leaven of Irish society either eluded Miss Edgeworth's observation or jarred upon her well-balanced mind, while Lady Morgan looks upon her subjects through a false haze of sentimental idealism. But between 1822 and 1840 Griffin, the Banims, and Carleton, had caught the true spirit of the Irish nation, and painted firm, faithful pictures of Irish life and character. Nothing more strongly confirms Thackeray's theory of the inherent melancholy of the Irish peasantry than these novels. Through all there runs a strain of strange, wild sadness, like the rambling music of an Æolian harp.

AUTHORS' WIVES.

BALSAC says that a great man should have neither wife nor children—that he belongs to the world, to all, not to a wife and family—and should tread alone the path of glory or of sacrifice, as the case may be. But Balsac did not know everything, and his precepts did not influence many men matrimonially. A writer in a home journal, however, sets himself the task of weighing Balsac's dictum from a literary point of view. He says:—

The annals of literature furnish the melancholy fact that of all men authors have been the least happy in their domestic lives.

SOCRATES AND XANTIPPE.

The story of Socrates' domestic difficulties is too familiar to be repeated. We all know that it required much philosophic patience to keep peace in the family of which Xantippe was the mistress. We know that Cæsar's wife was not "above suspicion," and that Cicero's home life was not the happiest. Milton sang of "Paradise Lost," but did not find paradise in his own family, although he tried persistently with three successive wives. Shakespeare, from his own bitter experience, announced as a fact for all time that "a young man married is a man that's marred." Addison made a splendid match with the Dowager Countess of Warwick, and was obliged to escape to Will's Coffee-house from the gilded misery of Holland House, where my lady countess presided in awful state, and lectured her gentle husband for associating herself with such low fellows as Pope, Swift, Steele, and other wits of the golden age of Queen Anne.

DE QUINCEY.

De Quincey, writing of the wives and children of literary men, says, they, being man's chief blessings, create also for him the deadliest of his anxieties; that stuff his pillow with thorns, and surround his daily life with snares; and, he adds, suppose the case of a man who has helpless dependents of this class upon himself summoned to face some sudden failure of his resources—that he should lose the power of exerting so delicate an organ as the creative intellect, when dealing with subjects so coy as those of the imagination—what a maddening thought is this to a man of family who had absolutely no resources except what his pen may yield. De Quincey himself suffered this terrible anxiety; so did Burns upon whom amongst all the children of genius the primeval curse had fallen heaviest and sunk most deeply.

MADAME DAUDET.

The wife of a literary man should be either a plain minded woman, who should occupy herself exclusively with household matters, and shield her husband's peace by taking those cares upon herself, or else a woman capable of entering into his literary life. Few authors' wives have been of the latter kind. A notable instance, however, is afforded in the wife of Alphonse Daudet. She is an invaluable literary assistant to her husband. She takes his rough, corrected manuscript and makes a clear copy, correcting at the same time any slight errors that may have escaped her husband's notice. Daudet then takes the manuscript in hand again for final revision and careful polishing. Mme. Daudet afterwards rewrites the whole manuscript and sends it to the press.

BULWER, DICKENS, AND BYRON.

Bulwer, in the glow of youth, fell in love with a pretty face, and made what he supposed a love match. He soon found that love's young dream was a hideous reality—that his hopes of married life had turned like Dead Sea fruit, to ashes. The pretty bride became the domestic fury. A separation soon followed, but she never ceased to be a painful feature in his life.

Dickens's domestic troubles have never been satisfactorily explained, but he said it was a case of incompatibility of temper.

Byron, in an unfortunate moment, married a woman whose cold heart never responded to his love, and whose mathematical mind could not appreciate his generous enthusiasm. In his one year of married life he endured a lifetime of misery; and then, without a warning, and assigning no reason for her conduct, his wife left him, and not only refused to return, but would not answer his letters, and declined to listen to his attempts to effect a reconciliation.

On the other hand, there are many wives of literary men who are the sweet sympathetic companions of their husbands, but whose loveliness is seldom known to the world, because their sweetness is hidden from the sight of men.

THE cadastral survey of the Western Doabs, by a party under Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Cowan, is now in progress.

THE Government of Madras has confirmed Mr. S. D. Simpson as Deputy Commissioner of Police of Madras—an office which he has held for several years past with marked distinction.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Coopet, Mados & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

SOME STORIES OF "THE GREAT VANCE."

"ONE WHO KNEW HIM WELL" WRITES.

ONE of the most famous of the "lion comiques" was buried at Nunhead the other day, and we take the opportunity of giving some anecdotes about his career:—

HONOURED BY ROYALTY.

Vance was the first to introduce the use of the flaxen wig now so commonly worn by music-hall artistes. He often grumbled at being imitated on this head, but consoled himself by thinking they became none so well as himself. He was also the first, I believe, to dress in evening clothes.

Vance had the honour of appearing before Royalty at one part of his career, and was proud of the fact as a matter of professional distinction. Once, during a tour round the provinces, another vocalist, who had visited a certain town a few days previously to Vance's party, had billed himself as having performed before the Prince of Wales. This was more than Vance could stand and he took special pains in the course of the evening's performance to make the audience fully understand that Mr. Arthur Lloyd and himself were, up to that time, the only "comiques" who had delighted the Royal ears.

VANCE AND THE UNDERGRADUATES' CHANTS.

At one of the 'Varsity towns' the undergraduates were indulging in some rather personal chaff respecting the performance on the first part of the programme, and insisted on giving a chorus to each which had none, much to the dismay of the lady singers, who had never experienced before the plain but humours of a, 'Varsity man,' and declared they would not appear again during the entertainment. Vance, however, soon made matters right by announcing from the stage that he would relax the general rule in their favour, and hoped in return they would give every one engaged fare play and "Act on the square." He then sang his popular song bearing this title, and his audience chorused to their hearts' content, and with every symptom of satisfaction at their own vocal display, being most indulgent to every singing and everybody the remainder of the evening.

TWO OF HIS MOST POPULAR SONGS.

I remember Vance going on "sing one of his, at that time, most popular songs." It was on the stage of the Rotunda at Dublin. He was rather nettled to see that a large poster had been pinned to the curtain announcing the event there of Mr. Arthur Lloyd. It certainly did not add to the beauty of the surroundings, and would have been more appropriately placed outside. The irritation it occasioned the singer passed off by the time his song was nearly finished, and Vance gave his brother "pro" a friendly "ad." by finding him as a "Pal o' Mine," that being the title of the song he was then singing.

Some time back a favourite impersonation with Vance was the Chickaleary Bloke with his one-two-three "a typical Eastend character. When singing this song out of London he dropped that part of the 'gag' which would be supposed only to 'take on' in the metropolis itself. The singer was rather staggered, however, when on appearing in the above character at Cork Theatre—the old one now demolished—he was saluted by an unmistakable Whitechapel 'Whoa!' On recovering he begged his 'pal's pardon for the omission, and hoped to meet him soon nearer to Baker's row."

STORIES OF ROYAL CHILDREN.

IN the January number of *Little Folks* the first of a series of articles is published under the heading of "Childlife at the Courts of Europe." The present article deals with some Royal children of Germany, and opens with an amusing anecdote about Prince Henry, the brother of the present Emperor.

"UNWASHED—UNSALUTED."

When he was a little boy, Prince Henry had a great dislike to the showerbath which he was expected to take every morning, and was often very tiresome about it. At last the attendant complained to his father, who, you know, was then Crown Prince, and afterwards became the Emperor Frederick. Now, the Crown Prince happened to know that his little boy took quite as much delight in seeing the soldiers present arms to him as my little boy thinks he would; so he gave two new orders that day—one was that the guards were not to salute Prince Henry, the other was that the boy need not have his shower-bath. Accordingly the next morning the little Prince was surprised and charmed to find that the moment he began grumbling about the bath he was told he could please himself whether he took one or not. Of course he preferred to leave it alone, and as soon as he was dressed he scampered down to the park, and then to the guardhouse, as usual. To his great amazement, the soldiers took no more notice of him than if he had been a little street boy. Highly indignant, Prince Henry ran to his father to complain. 'Oh!' replied the latter, 'how can you expect soldiers to respect a dirty, unwashed Prince?"

FOUR HEIRS OF THE NATION OF SOLDIERS.

The Crown Prince and his three brothers—Frederick, Adalbert, and Augustus William, aged respectively five years, four years, and nearly two years love to play at soldiers. They have a splendid collection of tin soldiers, horses, guns, and fortresses; and an old soldier, who fought many a real battle, teaches them how to drill them all, and how to fight with them. The soldiers are painted like the different regiments, and the three elder boys are dressed in uniform when they play with them. They do not go to school, but they have a kind tutor, Herr Schubart, who has taught the two eldest to read and write. In the summer of 1888 the Princes had a delightful holiday with their mother at a beautiful place called Oberhof, in the great forest of Thuringia. A little fortress was built for them in a corner of the garden, with a tent and two small guns. The three eldest Princes, who were dressed as officers, paraded in front of the fort. Then, while the Crown Prince beat the drum, the two younger ones marched past, commanded by an old soldier, who taught them how to attack and to defend the fort. The other little prince, who was only about a year and a half old, was dressed in white, with a helmet on his head. He looked on at his nurse's side and clapped his hands with delight as he saw his brothers playing. When little Prince William's grandfather died, he asked at once, "Did grandpapa take his sword with him?" and when he was taken into the room where the Emperor lay he said: "Ah! that's right; he always carries his sword wherever he goes. I am glad he did not leave it behind."

PHONOGRAPHIC COURTESIES.

ON New Year's Day the Lord Mayor received the following message by an Edison phonogram from the mayor of New York:—

The Mayor of New York gives a cordial greeting to the Lord Mayor of London, and trusts that the commercial relations which have so long and so prosperously existed between the two cities shall never be forgotten. It is now evident that before another century the English language will be spoken by more than half the inhabitants of the civilised world. Then London and New York will be the eyes of the world—one in the Eastern the other in the Western hemisphere—connected by cable and telegraph with all parts of the world, and even words and accents of men everywhere will be recorded by the perfected phonograph, and mingle with each other in our busy hearths as they are uttered, ushering in the day when all men shall be as brothren in one family.

Lord Mayor Whitehead sent the following phonographic reply:—

The Lord Mayor of London has received with pleasure the phonographic message of goodwill from the Mayor of New York, and most heartily reciprocates the friendly feelings therein expressed. He earnestly trusts that the friendship which has so long existed between the two great English-speaking communities may last for all time, and that the only rivalry between them may be in the development of education, art, science, and manufactures, with the common object of increasing the well-being and the happiness of the vast populations of the United States and the British Empire. The Lord Mayor spent a few days in New York about seven years ago, and he has not forgotten the evidences of prosperity and wealth which that great city then exhibited, and which he hears have gone on increasing to a marvellous extent.

THE Municipal Council of Paris, recognising the desirability of training its soldiers from their youth up, has decided to continue the grant of 6,000*l.* a year to the Bataillons Scolaires. It is to be spent in buying mimic guns and uniforms for pupils too poor to procure them for themselves and in paying military instructors. There was a hot discussion as to the utility of the grant. Councillor Lavy said that to vote it would be to throw away a large sum of money, which might be spent in other and better ways; for instance, gymnasiums might be added to the Communal schools, or it might help to provide trips into the country on school holidays. The vote was carried on the ground that under the present system public festivals gave a healthy holiday to the children of the working classes, while fostering in them a patriotic spirit which was not only a moral gain, but would hereafter be an element of military strength to the nation.

A BATCH of Wagner's letters has just been published in a Vienna newspaper. They have naught to say of music; they make no mention of Wagner's hopes and aspirations; they were sent to none of the great of the earth. Sixteen in number, they were all written, between 1864 and 1868, to a Viennese dressmaker! Poets, we know, have often loved milliners; but this correspondence contains no tender passages. It is all about new dresses—tender blue silk, sombre red satins, and rare laces! In matters of dress Wagner was voluptuary. In his most intimate privacy he blossomed out in the elaborate costumes of olden centuries. From top to toe he would array himself in satins, and more rarely in silks, and there is even reason to suspect that upon occasion he composed in petticoats. Vestured in strange attire, he gave himself up to dreams or elaborated the music of the future. Unluckily, romance and reality have continually been at strife, and Wagner could not always pay. Now he asks for time; now he sends Mdlle. Bertha, the dress-maker, a cheque on account, promising the balance when times were better. But the times were always good enough for the ordering of expensive costumes. He arranges, after an apparent coolness resulting from payments all too tardy, to pay Middle. Bertha's bill at the end of every year in future—happy man of genius, the first, perhaps, who ever obtained twelve months' credit.

IRISH NOVELISTS ON IRISH PEASANTS.

THE Irish people, at once abject and gallant, conspicuous for the extremest shades of folly and of wisdom, of generosity and of fiendish cruelty, in turn the terror and the jest of enemies, and the pride and shame of friends, threatens to remain for all time a moral riddle to students of national character. But native novelists, and especially the six who form the subject of the present article—Miss Edgeworth, Lady Morgan, Griffin, the two Banims and Carleton—have rendered it impossible to plead the want of material as an excuse for leaving the problem unattempted. So writes R. E. Prothero in the *National Review* remarks a writer in the Globe who proceeds to discuss the subject thus:—

When the national novel issued from the hands of Miss Edgeworth, the field which the social peculiarities of Ireland offered to an observant eye was singularly rich and varied. Life in the eighteenth century was charged with all the elements of burlesque romance. In rural districts the strength of the feudal feeling between master and dependant a cured do not exist on the one side and protection on the other. As the Great House disputes were settled, quarrels reconciled, debts arbitrated without the intervention of lawyers. If the landlord horse-whipped a tenant today, he fought a duel for him to-morrow. The reciprocity of interest between the two was close, for the model squire never distrained on a tenant, or paid a pebbling to a creditor. Both racked the resources of their ingenuity to bamboozle a lawyer or castigate a bailiff, to cheat a tax-gatherer or evade a tithe-proctor; and the delights of the sport compensated for the danger of a debtor's prison. Duelling became a social necessity, when no laws were respected except those of gaming and fighting, and when the only process by which debts were discharged was the trigger. No class was exempted from this universal law; the Lord Chancellor, the Provost of Trinity, Privy-Councillors, Ministers of the Crown took the field; plaintiffs challenged their opponents in legal actions; judges exchanged shots with those who overruled their decisions, and enforced the respect of the Bar by the accuracy of their aim rather than of their ruling. Of this social carnival Dublin was the centre. Every class of society seemed, like Carleton's doughty tailor, Ned Malone, "fairly bluemowled for want of a "batin." The streets were filled with a fighting throng of bullies and fire-eaters. To the reign of the Tiger Roches and fighting Fitzgeralds succeeded the more polished and brilliant period from 1782 to 1797.

A RACE TO RUN.

Great families vied with one another in the reckless rapidity of their race along the road to ruin. Parliament had recently gained some degree of freedom, and eloquence blazed forth in the Senate. Commerce, relieved from the weight of prohibitory duties, showed signs of revival. But after the Rebellion Dublin sank into a city of the dead. Politically and socially the nation collapsed. The popular effervescence cooled down or was suppressed. With a ruined or absentee aristocracy, and a commercial middle class, all the vehemence, the intensity, the ardour of the nation survived in the peasant; in him they were fostered by the repetition of legendary tales, and maintained by the emotional religion which he embraced. He was pre-eminently the true depository of the national characteristics. His gaiety, his extravagance, his recklessness remained, but they were deeply tinged with darker traits. Upon him fell with the greatest severity the harsh Penal Laws, and out of them sprang those secret associations of which Irish novelists are fond. The peasant's character was moulded by evil influences, which made him pitiless in his vindictiveness. As he embraced with fervour his national faith, as he clung to his native superstitions, as he brooded over associations which privation and oppression rendered gloomy and tragic, in him entered all the romance of Irish social life.

MISS EDGEWORTH.

Miss Edgworth was the first writer who saw the wealth of material which the peculiarties of Irish civilisation, both past and present, offered to the writer of fiction. But she was not a national novelist. Her treatment of her subjects betrays her alien blood, and, it may be added, her alien creed. She disclaims all knowledge of Brian Boru, the Milesians or the Irish jig; a Scotch writer may as well care nothing for Robert Bruce, the Covenanters, and the bag-pipes. Her pictures are coldly drawn, her touches are cool and minute, revealing many points which might have escaped anyone whose heart had warmed and expanded among the Irish people. Her novels deal mainly with landlords, agents, and attorneys, and here her powers of acute observation produce excellent sketches of real life, drawn with extraordinary care and truth. Her King Corney, in "Ormond," is a fine creation. But she is always a philanthropist rather than a patriot. She had none of the vividness, buoyancy, and warmth of temperament which could alone sympathise with the intense nature of the peasant. She draws him with no true discrimination. Larry, the post-boy, in "Absentee," Thady Quirk in "Castle Rackrent," are humorous characters. But to a woman so wanting in passion, the Irish peasant was necessarily a sealed book. Nor, again, does her diagnosis of the disease from which Ireland suffered penetrate below the skin.. She saw the improvidence, absenteeism, rackrenting, and middlemen, but she ignored the social and political causes that lay beneath the surface. Her pictures are interesting because they express acute observations of social facts, but they lack the wholesome pleasure. For, while we naturally to appreciate the character of the Irish race. Her best title to immortality remains the fact that "Castle Rackrent" drew from the desk where it had lain the unfinished M. S. of "Waverley."

LADY MORGAN.

Lady Morgan affords the strongest possible contrast to Miss Edgeworth. She plunged her pen into the ink rashly and immaturely, Miss Edgeworth only when her taste was matured by sedulous cultivation; the one derives her charm from the warmth of her heart, the other from the coolness of her judgment; the one is inexhaustibly vivacious, but thoughtless and slipshod, the other is uniformly sober-minded and wins upon the reader by the power of accurate modelling and elaborate execution. Lady Morgan's novels are intensely patriotic rather than essentially national. Her object was not so much to describe the true character of the people as to swell the cry for Catholic relief. Herself the daughter of a strolling player, she paints what she conceived to be her own picture in Lady Clancare, the last of the royal race of the MacCarthys, an authoress, a peeress, beloved by the people, captivating and mysterious. The same exuberance of imagination and the same tendency to romantic idealisation pervades all her delineations. Too volatile to be judicious, too sentimental to be natural, she pours forth inflated rhapsodies in redundant phraseology. She believed herself to be an Irish Mdme. de Staël, and her affectations and mannerisms often distorted the truth of her perceptions, Yet, in spite of inaccuracies, inappropriate dialogues, and forced incidents, she paints in strong, broad outline the romantic aspects of the people. The ill-omened leaven of Irish society either eluded Miss Edgeworth's observation or jarred upon her well-balanced mind, while Lady Morgan looks upon her subjects through a false haze of sentimental idealism. But between 1822 and 1840 Griffin, the Banims, and Carleton, had caught the true spirit of the Irish nation, and painted firm, faithful pictures of Irish life and character. Nothing more strongly confirms Thackeray's theory of the inherent melancholy of the Irish peasantry than these novels. Through all there runs a strain of strange, wild sadness, like the rambling music of an Æolian harp.

MR. IRVING ON THEATRICAL TASTE.

To the current number of the *Theatre* Mr. Henry Irving contributes a short article upon "Goethe as a Theatre Manager." After expressing his belief that the ideal which places the functions of the stage entirely beyond and above the taste of the public is impossible of attainment. Mr. Irving says:—

It is not just to assume either that the public taste is degraded because it does not touch on ideal standard at every point, or that one fixed canon of taste can be applied to the drama, even in cultivated society. The theatre must always be the playground of a variety of sympathies and the arena of all manner of conflicting judgments. A theatrical manager has to satisfy many tastes, and much may be forgiven him if he has, like "Faust," the instinct of the one true way. And it should be remembered that a manager, by sometimes charming the public with the popular novelties of the day, may be able to command their support when he seeks it for a higher of drama. Nature should be the manager's ideal, and art his familiar; and while inspired by the one and aided by other of these, though his work may reflect the variable moods of his generation, because it is primarily his business to amuse, the sum of his efforts will be a substantial increase of universal stock of wholesome pleasure. For, consider that the theatre gives a rare stimulus to every sort of mind. Its pictorial effects alone make an artistic education, and afford a world of delight to a multitude whose imagination finds little food in their daily lives; it arouses dormant sympathies, and makes war on idle prejudices; it presents, with vivid force, the simplest elements of life to all, and makes real to many sense of the highest poetry. It is nothing to the purpose that some phases of the stage, which do not correspond exactly to this description, should be pointed out. Broadly speaking, what I say is true, and is an estimate of the functions of the theatre which is borne out by the best experience. You will see therefore how important it is that an institution which exercises such wide and varied influence should have all its agencies developed to the highest ability. I have before said that the value of the arts and adjuncts of scenery and costumes has ceased to be a matter of opinion: these have become necessary. They are dictated by the public taste of the day, and not by the desire for mere scenic display. Shakespeare commands the homage of all the arts, and their utmost capacity, when rightly directed, can do no more than pay tribute to his splendour: the splendour of the greatest master of our mother tongue, the most completely equipped of all the literary men who ever wrote. More than this, he had the most intimate and varied knowledge of the stage, and that is why his work is the actor's greatest pride and most exacting trial. To play Shakspeare with any measure of success, it is necessary that the actor shall, above all things, be a student of character. To touch the springs of motive, to seize all the shades of expression, to feel yourself at the root and foundation of the being you are striving to represent,—in a word, to impersonate the characters of Shakspeare—this is a task which demands the most exacting discipline, the widest command of the means of illustration. Of all the triumphs of the stage, there is none so exalting as that of a representation of Shakespeare, which gives to the great mass of play-goers a strong and truthful impression of his work, and a suggestion of the ideal which his exponents are honourably struggling to attain.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE Berlin correspondent of a London contemporary furnishes the following information relative to recent German military progress:—

The new German Infantry Drill, in which officers have of late been most assiduously practising themselves and their men, has now been sufficiently tested to enable a judgment to be formed of its merits. The general verdict is most favourable. The more familiar the German Army becomes with the new Regulations the more generally and highly are they esteemed.

If the new drill has any fault, it is that its authors being themselves men of great capacity, make the greatest demands on those who have to carry it out. Here and there they seem to have forgotten that the great mass of learners are not intellectually on a level with the teachers. The Regulations are perfectly intelligible to most of the officers, but not to all, especially some of the Reserve and Landwehr officers, who labour, moreover, under the disadvantage of having insufficient time at their disposal to study and practise the new drill. This fault, however, can easily be remedied by publishing explanations, and this will probably soon be done.

The training of the troops according to the new Regulations is materially facilitated by the circumstance that a considerable number of the rules have already been in use in the Army, and only needed to be codified. The uniformity thus attained is such that henceforth the whole German Infantry may be regarded as completely homogeneous in every tactical detail. This feature will be especially visible at the Reviews next Spring.

Some of the new Corps commanders, holding that battles are decided, not by rifle fire, but by hand-to-hand fighting, are again devoting special attention to gymnastic exercises, including bayonet drill. These matters have never been so energetically attended to for a long time past. It has not yet been decided what kind of lance the Cavalry are to have, as

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IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

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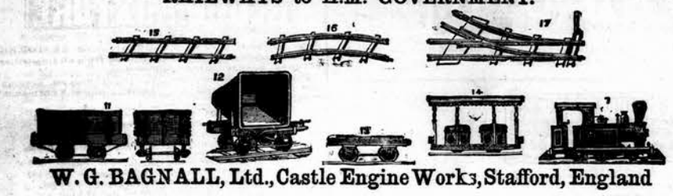

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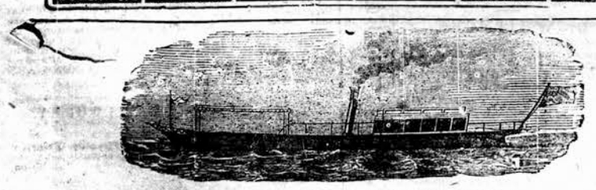

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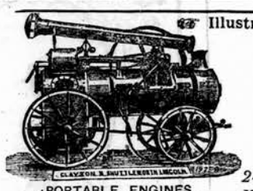

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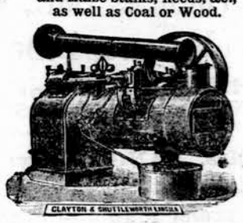

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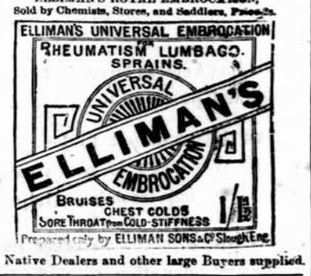

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"SUPERFINE," per Tin Box of 100 ... ... Rs. 4
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The above two brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

Infantile Loveliness

No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity, and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance,—a skin without blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood,—should fail to make trial of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

My baby, at the age of two months, came all over his head and face in a thick scurf (eczema), which gradually increased until it covered his whole body, with the exception of his feet, and for four years he had been in this suffering, during which time I have tried three doctors, besides everything I have from time to time seen advertised, and no nearer being cured than at first. I saw your advertisement, so I thought I would try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I can truthfully say that in less than a week he was better than he has been for four years, and now he has not a sore place upon him.

W. A. & M. PEACH, 157 Catsfield, near Battle.
Endorsed by W. F. Harold, Chemist, Battle.

The skin disease which afflicted my child so severely, began on his head, in the shape of rough spots, which gradually grew larger, scales forming, one upon the other. The hair became very thin, and at last fell out. The disease ran over his head, and was some ways down the forehead and back of the neck. I called in a doctor, who gave me a lotion to bathe the spots, but still he grew worse. I went to the doctor four months, until my child was frightful to behold. About this time I saw the advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I sent for a set, and in one week I saw a great change, and in a short time he was completely cured. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have worked wonders in many cases besides my own.

MRS. A. M. SLOCOMBE,
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The CUTICURA REMEDIES are indeed a wonderful cure, and have done my child a world of good. In less than a fortnight there was a great improvement in him, and now, at the short term of six weeks, he is almost well. He was a perfect sight on his head and face, and now there is only one small place on his head, and none on his face.

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Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TREACHER, OF SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

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Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

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Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

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THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

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THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one. I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a sixty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shift;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay.
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 267.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever once and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at

ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of cod oil and water charged for at the price of Oil.

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MÖLLER'S REGISTERED COD-LIVER-OIL TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

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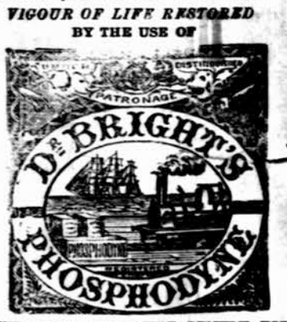

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Bad Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Fancy Wools
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The Providence Mills specialise in the Full weight of Dyes in the lb. These Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure dyed dye. Write for the samples (which may be kept without charge) we will send at once use the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the saving being 40 per cent. in the lb.

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By Appointment to H.M. the King of Sweden & Norway
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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

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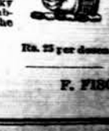

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